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FIVE CENTS A COPY

1500 AIRPLANES A YEAR IS BASIS OF MADDEN PLAN

House Appropriations' Head
Critiques Present Pro-
gram as "Wasteful"

ASKS MORE BUILDING,
LESS EXPERIMENTING

\$7,500,000 Yearly Increase in
Budget and Force of 1500
Officers Favored

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Army and Navy were charged by Martin B. Madden (R., Illinois), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, with squandering millions of dollars "in a purposeless, meaningless, endless experimental way" in technical aircraft development.

Testifying before the President's air board, which resumed hearings after a recess of several days, Mr. Madden declared technical development of aviation could no longer be "safely left" to the military services if the United States was to take its place "among the countries of the world in the air."

If credit is to be given witnesses "who have preceded me," he asserted, the experimental and development work conducted by the Army and Navy since the war "has been productive of very little, if any, advance" toward a plan which might be accepted by Congress.

"You have been told by men who should know that, with few exceptions, no real steps have been made," he said.

Quotes Inquiry Testimony
Citing the testimony by Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, that 262 pursuit airplanes purchased by the army had been found deficient in vision requirements, Mr. Madden said he "heard nothing of a charge of criminal negligence, but that borders on criminal waste."

"Think of buying 262 pursuit airplanes that a pilot has difficulty in seeing out of," he exclaimed. Failure of the army and navy to spend their money "intelligently" in the Air Service, he declared, is not unlike, as "similar extravagant, get-nothing programs are being carried on in tank development, artillery development, chemical warfare and ammunition development."

Mr. Madden submitted a plan for promoting army and navy aviation, at a cost of \$7,500,000, which, among other things, would provide for discontinuance of all aeronautical engineering and design work by the two military services with the abolition of the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia and the army engineering aircraft division.

Opposes Government Manufacturing
He would place all designing and construction of airplanes in the hands of private manufacturers, with the responsibility for performance under design, and with the military services furnishing only the specifications desired.

Predating his recommendation upon present expenditure of \$55,000,000 a year for army and navy aviation, he said that working backward from this sum, in other words, trying to determine just how much aviation of a military character might be indicated in for this expenditure, "I suggest the following:

"Fifteen hundred new airplanes of various designs, at \$20,000 each, amounting in the aggregate to \$30,000,000.

Cost of Personnel

"Then ground service men for each airplane, which is more than ample to properly care for the airplanes, at \$1500 each per enlisted man, which I think would be a fair average to cover his army pay, his clothing, subsistence, etc., would cost \$25,000,000.

"Fifteen hundred officers, or one officer for each 10 enlisted men, or

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Aviation Notables at the Mitchel Field Races



Left to Right: Glenn L. Martin, inventor of the Martin Bomber Plane; Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, Chief of Naval Aeronautics Bureau; Mayor Marshall, of Cleveland; Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Army Air Service.

Cedar Rapids Churches Copy New Testament

By the Associated Press

CHURCHES of Cedar Rapids have completed their task of copying the New Testament, producing what officials of the Ministerial Association say, is the only book of its kind in the world.

A total of 7959 persons copied one verse each and signed their names to their work. The copying was done in a week in a uniform manner. The verses will be bound into a huge book and exhibited at religious gatherings throughout North America.

BOWDOIN NOW AT WISCASSETT

Great Throng Welcomes the
MacMillan Expedition on
Its Return Home

WISCASSETT, Me., Oct. 12 (AP)—The MacMillan arctic expedition is home again. The schooner Bowdoin and the steamer Peary arrived in the home waters of Wiscasset at 10:20 o'clock this morning from Monhegan Island, where they had been held by gales for nearly three days.

Before the dawn a group collected on the wharf at Monhegan where the Peary lay, some hoarding that ship while more of the 40 newcomers from Wiscasset were transferred to the anchored Bowdoin by dory and launch.

At 5:20 this morning the Peary backed from the dock through the north passage between Smuttys Neck and Monhegan. With Capt. George F. Steele of Roxbury, Mass., on the bridge, the ship maneuvered almost her own length with sea breaking against the racks on either hand, until her nose pointed to the open water. Then it was "full speed" and the telegraph rang in the engine room, and the last leg of the voyage was under way.

Under Spread of Canvas
A group collected on the after deck of the Peary and the Bowdoin round the northern point of Mana Island which forms the west end of the harbor, under a spread of white canvas.

On the journey to the shore the steamer, made up of the three naval amphibious machines, and the latter ship after gaining the shelter of the Sheepscot River dropped anchor to await her companion. While there, lying in smooth and sunny waters, flags and streamers were run up as the ship entered Wiscasset.

Advantage also was taken of the stop to cut in two emergency gasoline generators in place of disabled electrical generators. These emergency generators had been carried through the trip but were not needed until these few miles from home.

Bowdoin Sighted
Half an hour after the Peary anchored the Bowdoin was sighted. Commander MacMillan's ship took the lead and the two steamed slowly up the Sheepscot to the Wiscasset dock where they awaited them.

Small pleasure boats accompanied them the last mile or two of the way, while the whistles of both ships replied frequently to greetings shouted or shouted from the banks and from the wharf and shore as the craft circled the harbor.

Commander MacMillan and members of his party were greeted at the landing and escorted to the old custom house steps near-by where brief welcoming exercises were held. Samuel J. Sewall extended a welcome in behalf of the town and was as effective as if he were a native son.

He introduced Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, who exclaimed: "I hope I can get back to my college days long enough to lead three cheers for Mac."

Commander MacMillan said he did not have time to give a running account of his experiences, but would be back in Wiscasset very soon for that purpose. The party accompanied Governor Brewster and other visitors to Portland for a luncheon that was a postponement of the dinner planned for last Saturday evening.

Tiny Aircraft Race 50 Miles in Mitchel Field Competition

Scientific American Trophy Won by 16.7-Horsepower
Design Built by John Powell of Detroit and
Piloted by Gerald Dack of Dayton, O.

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—Gerald Dack, of Dayton, O., won the Scientific American trophy race for light air craft, attaining a speed of 76.4 miles an hour in a tiny biplane propelled by a 16.7 horsepower Bristol Cherub motor. The airplane was built and owned by John Powell of Detroit.

Second place was won by Clyde Emerick, also of Dayton, in a baby monoplane, which was equipped with a motorcycle engine capable of 19.35 horsepower and which flew at the rate of 67.55 miles an hour.

"Flivver" Type Efficient
The event was one of the preludes to the Pulitzer trophy speed classic of the national air races, which was postponed from Saturday on account of weather conditions, and was a proof of the speed and efficiency of "flivver" aircraft.

After a re-check, Mr. Dack's average speed was officially corrected as 76.13 miles per hour.

E. Dornoy, also of Dayton, in his Dornoy speed monoplane, took third, at 52.23 miles an hour. The only other plane to finish was piloted by H. C. Mummert, of Hammond, Ind., at an average speed of 48.43.

Just Room for Pilot
Carter Tiffany of Freeport, N. Y., in another small airplane, was forced, shortly after taking off, to land at the Salisbury Country Club, near Mitchel Field. His landing was without mishap, however.

The distance of the race was 50 miles. Each of the "baby" machines barely big enough to hold its pilot, who had to conform to almost a jockey wheel standard so that his craft might leave the ground.

Each of the airplanes was of home-made manufacture, three University of Detroit students assisting in the construction of the winning machine. The engine was of foreign design made specially for small aircraft.

Interesting Aircraft Designs Displayed at Mitchel Field

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (Special)—During the lull in the program of flying events at Mitchel Field a very valuable opportunity of closely studying the many and varied airplanes which have been collected on the air-drome has been provided, giving an impression of a fine showing of civilian airplanes of interesting types.

Many of these machines have, of course, come from Detroit at the conclusion of the Ford reliability tour, which ended in a perfect score of points being made by 11 of the 17 entrants. The uninitiated have found some apparent difficulty in correctly understanding the true outcome of the Ford reliability airplane tour.

There has seemed to be an opinion that the event held last week with Detroit as a starting point was an airplane race, whereas nothing could be farther from the truth.

Reliability the Object
With the sole object of the tour being to prove that civilian airplanes today are capable of perfect reliability in cross-country flying for commercial purposes, the 17 machines started out from Detroit on a week's tour of 11 mid-western cities, covering a distance in all of no less than 1900 miles.

Definite times of arrival and departure were arranged for each "port of call." Thus, speed did not in any way enter into the rules of the tour, reliability, economy and ability to keep up the schedule being the sole factors entering into the rules, and thus any and every airplane which completed the week's flying and returned to Detroit within a prescribed period of time was properly to be called a winner of the tour and received in compensation a sum of money sufficient to pay all running expenses during the week away from Detroit.

Reliability vs. Speed
In contrast to the air races now being held at Mitchel Field, the Ford reliability tour has definitely been responsible for advancing the progress of commercial and civilian aviation. While the air races certainly have their value for progress, nevertheless in no way can they be considered promotive of commercial

FRENCH STILL SEEK SOLUTION OF DEBT ISSUE

Payment Issue Not to Be
Shelved—Economic Edu-
cation to Be Improved

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The conversations are to continue. That is the principal affirmation of the French ministerial council, which has examined the report of Joseph Caillaux, Finance Minister, on the Washington discussions. There is to be no rupture. The problem will not be shelved for five years. It is unlikely that another important mission will visit America at an early date, but nevertheless contact will be maintained in some way or other.

Chiefly through the ordinary diplomatic channels will the pourparlers proceed. When the time is ripe, but not until another public attempt will be made to find a suitable solution. In the meantime the economic education of the two peoples must, in the opinion of the members of the mission, be improved. It was hardly to be expected that the Prime Minister, Paul Painlevé, and his ministers would immediately declare themselves for or against the provisional arrangement suggested at the last moment by America. M. Caillaux was careful not to recommend it, but only submit it as a suggestion, not a responsibility in this respect.

Hostility Against Proposal
In such circumstances, having regard to the general feeling of hostility against undertaking the onerous temporary obligations which will not be compensated by the certainty of the Cabinet naturally desires to proceed cautiously, and will examine the questions raised in the subsequent councils. Long studies by experts and many deliberations, says M. Caillaux, will precede the decision.

Conversations Begun Too Late
M. Caillaux complains that the conversations have begun too late. The debts have been allowed to accumulate with interest in snowball-fashion. It is impossible for France to neglect its financial duties. Non-payment would be bankruptcy, and France would be ruined. He criticized the bad bargain in the purchase of American war stocks. M. Caillaux is anxious not to commit himself too far, but the general significance of all the declarations on this side is that before there can be the hope of any accord, there must be a much better understanding by the public of the problems.

Notice has been served on the presiding bishop and through him on the house of bishops to appear in the United States Court Wednesday morning to show cause for the proceedings against Bishop Brown. It was said that counsel will appear for the presiding bishop and the house of bishops.

**BENEFITS TO AMERICA
SEEN IN PROHIBITION**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 12.—"Increased production by workers, greater thrift, better health and deeper social contentment," are America's gains from prohibition.

This statement was made by Sir Josiah Stamp, the well-known British economist, in an interview published in this week's Observer. In the same interview Sir Josiah says that while Americans "lose personal liberty, we lose those undoubted economic benefits which America is now reaping."

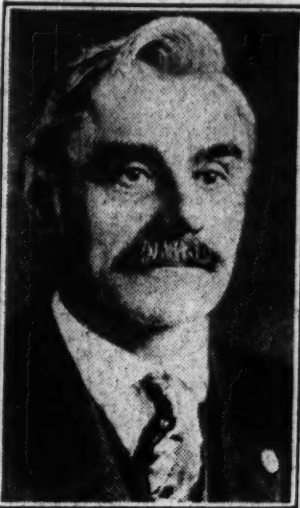
A "festival of nations," athletic events, a parade of the Boston Police Department and another by grouped Italian societies marked Boston's celebration of "Columbus Day" today.

Approximately 1300 officers and patrolmen were in line for the police parade, which was reviewed at City Hall by municipal officials, at the State House by Governor Fuller, and at the Common by Herbert C. Wilson, police commissioner, and a large group of invited guests, former members of the department, and friends. Mounted units, traffic officers, motorcycle groups, patrolmen, machine gun units, made up the parade.

This afternoon, under the dramatic direction of Miss Joy Higgins of Community Service, a pageant entitled "The Spirits of the Nations" was presented at Parkman Bandstand as part of the celebration arranged under the auspices of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association.

The pageant was prepared in the form of a series of tableaux in which representatives of Pan-American countries, as well as European and Asiatic nations joined with those of

Heads Legion



By Kadel & Herbert

COL. JOHN R. McQUIGG

Elected National Commander at Omaha Convention.

Banker-Lawyer Heads Legion

Col. John R. McQuigg Has
Notable Service Record

The American Legion's new national commander, Col. John R. McQuigg of East Cleveland, is a banker and lawyer and has an excellent record in both the Spanish and the World War. He was elected on the first ballot at the national convention in Omaha.

Colonel McQuigg succeeds Gen. James A. Drain, who proved a staunch friend of the dependents of veterans who failed to obtain relief from the bureau. The new commander has served as head of the Legion in Ohio.

In the Spanish War, Colonel McQuigg rose to the rank of major. On the Mexican border, he commanded a provisional regiment of engineers. When war was declared against Germany, he was assigned to the 12th, and saw action in the Argonne offensive. He held the rank of brigadier-general of the Ohio National Guard and headed a brigade of the thirty-seventh division.

**CHURCH DEPOSES
BISHOP BROWN**

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. William Montgomery Brown of Galion, O., former bishop of Arkansas, was "deposed from the sacred ministry" at the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church here today.

Bishop Brown did not answer when his name was called in his absence and sentence was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Ethebert Talbot, presiding bishop.

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NATIONS IN AGREEMENT ON GERMAN CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY INTO LEAGUE

Allies Produce Solution Which Luther and
Stresemann Believe Will Satisfy Public
Opinion—Notable Progress Reported

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA ARE SAFEGUARDED IN THE NEW PLAN

Locarno Delegates Hopefully Predict Success for the
Security Pact Conference—League Text to Be
Whipped Into Final Shape

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (AP)—Agreement was practically reached today on the conditions of Germany's entry into the League of Nations, and the delegates to the security conference now hopefully predict the success of the conference.

The Allies have produced a solution of the German League membership question which Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann believe will satisfy German public opinion and at the same time safeguard the friendly relations of the Reich with Russia.

An official communiqué, issued after today's session, said: "Clarifications and precisings requested by the German delegation in the conference on the question of the League brought about a general exchange of views and explanations. This exchange resulted in progress of the work of the conference toward the adoption of a satisfactory solution."

Today's session was the most exciting since the inauguration of the conference, for Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann insisted on more than the Allies were willing to accord on the League issue. They were told flatly by all that it was a case of accepting what was prepared, or adjourning the conference. The German leaders held a whispered consultation, and then announced their adherence to the Allies' ideas.

The conference adjourned until tomorrow. Meanwhile the League text will be whipped into final shape.

Reich Government Impeded by Nationalists, Who Are Opposed to Security Pact

By Special Cable

LOCARNO, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, went to Lugano, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, to Comoro for a day's enjoyment, while the journalists had a trip to Isola Bella. The tension relaxed and everyone enjoyed the beautiful sunshine of a quiet Sunday.

Only the journalists' work of trying to adjust differences, just as family lawyers might do, while the clients are enjoying themselves trying to forget that they have a trouble which is dragging them into the foundations of the Pact of Security may now be said to be laid, but with so many architects holding different views of putting the bricks in their proper places, it resembles a jigsaw puzzle.

Something more than good will is required to reach agreement, although this is the first essential, and how excellent the feeling is may be judged from the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Stresemann spent Saturday afternoon on the lake together. This is the first time since the war that the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France and Germany, including a Prime Minister in Dr. Luther, engaged in a friendly conversation. The talk, it is said, mainly concerned the question of Germany's entry into the League and its difficulties, in view of the obligations of Article XVI of the Covenant of the League.

German Ranks Divided
A communiqué last night hinted at a nearer approach to an agreement, but this problem has not yet been settled. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes a way out will be found by inserting a declaration in the Pact of Security by the Allies, recommending that the League take account of Germany's position in joining in an economic boycott against an aggressor, or of lending military aid. The jurists are attempting to tackle the problem from these viewpoints. Germany being particularly apprehensive regarding the danger of being drawn into a war with Russia is compelled to apply economic sanctions to Russia under Article XVI.

What Dr. Luther appears to fear is that he may go too far ahead of public opinion in making concessions. For German opinion is opposed to Germany entering the League except on condition that it be entirely exempted from the obligations of Article XVI, including the necessity of lending its territory for the passage of troops of members of the League in case of war.

The German Government, which unfortunately is a coalition with divided ranks, is impeded by the Nationalists who are opposed to the pact altogether, and the critics say it would be well if Dr. Luther showed less apprehension, for that would strengthen his position, since the popular tendency in Germany is to follow a statesman of determination.

Poles Not Pressing Case
The League question remains the most difficult to settle, since it is impossible to alter the Covenant without the consent of the League. The form of arbitration treaty for eastern Europe, the Monitor correspondent is told on good authority, is practically agreed upon, the French having consented to a distinction between the political questions first to be dealt with by arbitration courts and others by conciliation boards, the entire procedure to pivot on the League, and the sanctions against refusal to arbitrate.

Also the Poles are no longer pressing for a special guarantee for their

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arbitration treaty with Germany as long as the right of France to come to the support of Poland in virtue of its alliance with Poland is recognized in the Peace Treaty. French troops may have the immediate right to cross the demilitarized zone in the event of flagrant aggression by Germany, the difficulty being to define precisely such aggression and link up the French action to the machinery of the League dealing with aggression. In this way all roads seem to lead back to Article XVI, with its penalties against aggression.

Other questions, such as the evacuation of Cologne, have fallen into the background, but it is certain the Allies could make a generous gesture and promise to fix an early date for the evacuation of Cologne by which the Luther-Strasse would be greatly facilitated, for then they would have something to show the German public.

DAIRY FARMERS SEE PROSPERITY

Head of National Association Calls Prospects Unusually Bright

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12 (Special).—Improvement in the conditions of dairy farmers has taken place, according to Charles L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis., president of the National Dairy Association. Mr. Hill is here for the National Dairy Exposition, which got down to business today after week-end preliminaries. Tens of thousands of visitors began to pour into the exposition grounds this morning.

"Things are unquestionably looking up for the dairy farmer," said Mr. Hill. "Feed has gone down in price, and milk and its products are commanding higher prices. Up in Wisconsin, the great dairy State, we expect to increase our income by not less than \$50,000,000 in the next nine months."

"Some of the more sanguine are putting the additional revenue at \$100,000,000, but I think it is only half of that, think what it would mean to us. If other farmers could add a like amount to their revenues it would quicken business in every city and hamlet."

Mr. Hill predicted steady growth and demand for cheese as a result of an educational campaign acquainting the American public with the food values of this product, with which he pointed out, Europeans are much better acquainted. The consumption of milk products is increasing, he said, while the consumption of dried milk has increased 25 to 33 1/3 per cent in most American cities.

The interest of the Mexican Government was manifested in the arrival of Santiago Gutierrez Silva and Pablo Aragon of Mexican City, delegates of the Mexican Department of Agriculture, to the exposition.

Children had their innings in the judging contests today, in advance of the judging of the great pedigree cattle exhibition to start Tuesday. The boys and girls competed in cattle judging. There was vocational school of domestic science, and students daily products judging contests.

GRECO-SERBIAN ALLIANCE ASSURED

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Oct. 12.—In a recent interview General Pangalos asserted to Serbian newspaper men that a Greco-Serbian alliance will be concluded after the Serbian Minister arrives in Athens, and he emphasized the unwritten alliance of intimate friendship already existing between the two peoples. The railway question will be solved, he said, because "we are friends and will put the railway at the disposal of our allies, since our interests require that we should have powerful allies."

Regarding military reorganizations, General Pangalos said that Greece should have a predominance in the Aegean Sea and added: "I will not disguise that just yesterday I signed a contract ordering warships and submarines. We are living on the sea, and it is our fleet that will put in safety Serbian transportation, and not the insignificant Gheorgiev-Saloniki railway line."

STRIKE AGAINST POLICY IN MOROCCO

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP).—Rioting broke out today in Saint Denis, a suburb of Paris, as a result of the general strike called by the Communists in protest against the French policy in Morocco. About 30 shots were fired, and three policemen, including one captain, were wounded.

The Paris police took special precautions against trouble, and there were numerous arrests for spreading Communist literature.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Radio Show, Mechanics Building, 7 to 10 p. m.
Boston Food Show, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m.
Theaters
Castle Square—"The Irish Rose," 8:15.
Civic—"The Girl of the Year," 8:15.
Hollis—Glenn Hunter in "Young Woodley," 8:15.
Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
New Park—"The Show-Off," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Photoplays
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Meeting of Civitan Club, Boston, Chamber of Commerce building, 12:30 p. m.
The Christian Science Monitor
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions: Single copy, 5 cents; three months, \$1.50; six months, \$3.00; one year, \$5.00. Postage paid at all countries in advance, postage to all countries in advance, postage to all countries in advance.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 21, 1925.

INDIA OBSERVES DAY OF PROTEST

South African Legislation Resented, and Boycott of Coal Is Urged

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Oct. 12.—"South Africa Day" was observed yesterday throughout India. Mass meetings were held in important towns to protest against the "iniquitous policy of the South African Government" and prayers were offered in the temples, churches and mosques for "divine guidance to rule the people of Africa in this grave crisis."

At the meetings, which represented all shades of political opinion, it was pointed out that the new legislation meant to prevent Indian settlers in Africa from exercising their rights of property and franchise which they acquired and possessed.

Strong resolutions were adopted, protesting against the inhuman treatment of Indians in Africa, urging a boycott of South African coal and requesting the president of the Indian National Congress to issue a message to all Asiatic nations pointing out the danger of an Asiatic legislation which was meant to humiliate Asiatics.

Addressing a big meeting in Calcutta, Sen Gupta, Mayor and Swarajist leader, declared that if humiliating legislation is imposed on the Indians in Africa, the aims of India's Swaraj will be carried outside the British Empire.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a press message, stated that India must be able to avert the calamity that threatens to overtake his countrymen. The proposed legislation, he alleged, is a manifest breach of the settlement of 1914 and, in effect, a confiscation of the rights of British Indians. "There can be no compromise in this matter," he said. "Retaliation is no remedy, if only because there can be no effective retaliation. The only remedy is diplomatic pressure such as Lord Hardinge, when Viceroy, applied successfully."

The Mahatma asks: "Will the present Government repeat the performance?"

1500 AIRPLANES A YEAR PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

one officer for each of the 1500 airplanes, would cost approximately \$7,500,000.

"If these airplanes are each flown 300 hours a year that would be an approximate mileage of 450,000,000, many times the mileage of these past years; a liberal estimate of the cost of maintaining them and their power plants could not exceed 50 cents per mile, the labor having been provided for in the enlisted estimate above; for a total of \$22,500,000.

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INDIA OBSERVES DAY OF PROTEST

South African Legislation Resented, and Boycott of Coal Is Urged

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Oct. 12.—"South Africa Day" was observed yesterday throughout India. Mass meetings were held in important towns to protest against the "iniquitous policy of the South African Government" and prayers were offered in the temples, churches and mosques for "divine guidance to rule the people of Africa in this grave crisis."

At the meetings, which represented all shades of political opinion, it was pointed out that the new legislation meant to prevent Indian settlers in Africa from exercising their rights of property and franchise which they acquired and possessed.

Strong resolutions were adopted, protesting against the inhuman treatment of Indians in Africa, urging a boycott of South African coal and requesting the president of the Indian National Congress to issue a message to all Asiatic nations pointing out the danger of an Asiatic legislation which was meant to humiliate Asiatics.

Addressing a big meeting in Calcutta, Sen Gupta, Mayor and Swarajist leader, declared that if humiliating legislation is imposed on the Indians in Africa, the aims of India's Swaraj will be carried outside the British Empire.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a press message, stated that India must be able to avert the calamity that threatens to overtake his countrymen. The proposed legislation, he alleged, is a manifest breach of the settlement of 1914 and, in effect, a confiscation of the rights of British Indians. "There can be no compromise in this matter," he said. "Retaliation is no remedy, if only because there can be no effective retaliation. The only remedy is diplomatic pressure such as Lord Hardinge, when Viceroy, applied successfully."

The Mahatma asks: "Will the present Government repeat the performance?"

1500 AIRPLANES A YEAR PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

one officer for each of the 1500 airplanes, would cost approximately \$7,500,000.

"If these airplanes are each flown 300 hours a year that would be an approximate mileage of 450,000,000, many times the mileage of these past years; a liberal estimate of the cost of maintaining them and their power plants could not exceed 50 cents per mile, the labor having been provided for in the enlisted estimate above; for a total of \$22,500,000.

The interest of the Mexican Government was manifested in the arrival of Santiago Gutierrez Silva and Pablo Aragon of Mexican City, delegates of the Mexican Department of Agriculture, to the exposition.

Children had their innings in the judging contests today, in advance of the judging of the great pedigree cattle exhibition to start Tuesday. The boys and girls competed in cattle judging. There was vocational school of domestic science, and students daily products judging contests.

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VENIZELISTS ARE AGAIN TO FORE

Greece Is Now Divided Into Two Blocks—Coalition Government Demanded

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Oct. 12.—The Pangelos-Papanastasiou conflict, which ended with the latter's victory, has put the country into a considerable state of political ferment. The eventual change of Cabinet forms the topic of daily discussion, and the air is full of rumors regarding certain sweeping events which, it is said, are soon to take place; but the Government repeatedly declares that the Cabinet's position is as firm as ever. The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured in authoritative circles that Macedonia holds unwaveringly to its allegiance to the present government, and that it is false that a great part of the army is ready to make common cause with the Opposition.

Recent events have again divided the country in two main conflicting camps—Venizelists and anti-Venizelists. In the former are to be found all the parliamentary parties and in the latter the Pangelos or bloc Government. The Venizelists demand the formation of a coalition government, with the participation in it of university professors and prominent magistrates.

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FRANCE NOT TO DROP DEBT TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Conference is that France is ignorant of America. The second lesson is that America is ignorant of France. Too many travelers obtained a superficial, often an entirely false view of the French Nation.

The members of the French mission pay tributes to the sincerity of the American negotiators. They also recognize the courage and energy of M. Caillaux, apparently regarding themselves as mere observers and reserving the right to criticize and combat whatever is now sought to be done. It is thought that the journey was not wasted, since it shows Frenchmen that they are not alone in their attitude toward the world. It further has resulted in the acceptance of certain axioms, notably that payment is to be limited to capacity, and that a safe-guarding clause and a transfer clause are necessary to enable the subsequent examination of French resources.

M. Dupuy believes that the friendship of France and America which has been fostered for 125 years will not suffer. M. Aurioi asks the greater interpretation of ideas. M. Dausset believes that it is of supreme importance that the negotiations should continue without haste, but without interruption. He insists that a break would be grave.

Although the personal position of M. Caillaux has not been strengthened, he does not appear to have lost prestige, and if he can now present a sound financial program, he may remain in office. It is recognized that serious situation has to be faced, and the coming of the French mission to the whole future of French finances.

Whole of the Debt Problem Still in "Stage of Study," Declares Joseph Caillaux

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP).—M. Caillaux, newly returned from his debt funding talks at Washington, presented his report at a Cabinet council yesterday afternoon. The three-hour discussion, M. Painleve declared: "The project M. Caillaux brought back from America will be thoroughly studied. Negotiations with the United States will continue."

The Cabinet will meet again tomorrow and go into a further examination of the Finance Minister's statement on the Washington negotiations, which had not been examined at a ministerial council a week from Tuesday, after the convention of the Radical Party at Nice, which M. Caillaux is to address, has terminated.

On leaving the Elysee palace, M. Caillaux emphasized the fact that the whole of the inter-allied debts problem was still in the "stage of study," and notably the projected provisional agreement with the United States, which had not been decided upon one way or the other.

Caillaux Gives Resumé
Some of the ministers mentioned that M. Caillaux had given a lengthy resumé of "conditions of international American politics in power," and said that he by stress on the attitude of Senator Borah, "who exercises great authority over his colleagues in the American Senate."

The Finance Minister, according to his cabinet colleagues, brought out the various points of America's provisional agreement from the viewpoint of France's financial situation. The ministers declared them-

self so impressed with the importance of a decision, acceptance or refusal, that they decided that all possible consequences ought to be thoroughly weighed before replying to Washington.

Ministerial Council
This decision cannot officially be made before Oct. 20, the date of the next ministerial council at Elysee. Continuation of the negotiations with the United States is emphasized in the official communiqué, which also says: "M. Caillaux made a complete and detailed presentation of the pourparlers with America, and at the same time of the results obtained. The members of the Government are unanimous in thanking the delegation and the Finance Minister for the devotion with which they accomplished their mission. The questions raised concerning the whole of the inter-allied debts will be examined at future council sessions."

Paris newspapers apparently are not at all satisfied. The Temps, in a lengthy editorial, deploras that the generation of young Americans, like Alan Seeger, Kiffin Rockwell and Victor Chapman (victims of the Great War) "has been succeeded—it was inevitable—by those who count pounds and dollars."

"Reasons of the Heart"
The American "Elite," which cherishes Seeger's memory, will add the inter-allied debts will be examined at future council sessions."

The Flare, under the signature of Lucien Fournier, editorially declared that the French public is almost unanimously against the project of the provisional accord that M. Caillaux brings from Washington. "It may be," continues the writer, "that his explanation, his decisions and his conclusions that he himself and his colleagues may present to the public will modify to a certain extent public opinion. Nevertheless the question needs to be carefully studied from a technical and financial point of view. We are inclined to believe that the Government, harassed by other problems, will sidetrack this matter, or, better still, would be to send the dossier to a commission of technical experts for immediate action."

Borah's Influence Emphasized
Henri Branger, budget reporter of the Senate and one of the French mission to Washington, writing in Le Matin, lays stress on the influence of the west and middle west in the United States Senate. He designates Senator Borah as the "German," and generalizes on Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska, which, he asserts, "are almost exclusively populated by citizens of German origin."

He points out that if the votes of the six senators of these three states, plus Mr. Borah, desert President Coolidge, "behind the President in difficulties how, and even more in the future, will the French mission to Washington, writing in Le Matin, lays stress on the influence of the west and middle west in the United States Senate. He designates Senator Borah as the "German," and generalizes on Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska, which, he asserts, "are almost exclusively populated by citizens of German origin."

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COMBINED EXPORTS OF WHEAT

90 P. C. AHEAD OF PREWAR DAYS

Commerce Department Says 1920-24 Period Shows 594,000,000 Bushels, Against 811,000,000 From 1909-13—Russia Big Contributor

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The combined exports of wheat from the chief exporting countries of the world were 90 per cent above prewar shipments from the postwar period of 1920-24, according to statistics made public by the Department of Commerce. The so-called "primary surplus" countries included in the survey are the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and India, which exported a total of 594,000,000 bushels during the four-year period, as compared with 311,000,000 bushels during the period from 1909-13.

Russia, formerly a large wheat-exporting country, contributed 158,000,000 bushels to the total exports from the five chief sources today are therefore more than 25 per cent greater than shipments during the prewar period from the same countries, with Russia included. It is pointed out by the statistics division of the Commerce Department.

It is also noted that the United States has been shipping to Europe a relatively smaller proportion of the total wheat exports than during prewar years, while Canada has increased its exports to European countries.

Other outstanding developments in the wheat exportation situation are outlined by the Commerce Department report as follows:
Over 90 per cent of the world's wheat shipments pre-war went to Europe; during the last five years these exports averaged 87 per cent of the total.
To every grand division more wheat was exported during the last five years than pre-war: to Europe, 54,000,000 bushels more; to Asia, 22,000,000; and to Africa, 6,000,000. Much larger quantities of wheat are exported to the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, and Japan during 1920-24, than during 1909-13.

The average amount of four exported during the past five years was over 31,000,000 bushels or 60 per cent more than pre-war. The amount of the United States shipped amount the United States shipped

Migratory Bird Refuge Bill Indorsed by Audubon Leader

Birds Increasing While Sustenance and Refuges Are Decreasing, Californian Warns

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (Staff Correspondence).—Birds are increasing in California but sustenance is decreasing, the Audubon Association of the Pacific warns in an appeal for support of the Migratory Bird Refuge Bill, House Resolution 745, which will be reintroduced in the next Congress.

There now are ample provisions in law, and authority vested in a fully competent department of the Government for a unified control which can operate in recognition of different and fluctuating conditions throughout the entire range of our migratory birds, according to Arthur S. Kibbe, president of the association. Even with very inadequate funds for the enforcement of protective regulations, the birds have been increasing in numbers, he added. The areas of suitable habitat for nesting, feeding and breeding grounds have been decreasing in greater proportions, he warned.

The Migratory Bird Refuge Bill in the last Congress offered a remedy for this situation which, he declared, was acceptable to a large majority of both branches and to an overwhelming majority of organizations, state game authorities, conservationists and Audubon societies.

It authorized the acquisition of suitable and properly distributed land, and provided for the administration and operation through funds derived from federal hunting licenses, to be issued at the rate of \$1 per year.

It did not hamper any existing organization in the performance of its duty or the exercise of any authority now possessed, but it did formulate a plan and provide the machinery and the income for an immediate, rational and business-like effort to counteract throughout the country, the damage resulting

MAYORAL FIELD SURE TO LESSEN

Inability of 17 Candidates to Get Full Quota of Needed Names, Is Seen

Developments in Boston's complicated mayoral campaign today indicate that the ranks of the 17 candidates who have been ostensibly in the running for several weeks will be marked with several withdrawals before many days have passed. The basis for this prevailing view is the difficulty which some of the candidates are understood to be experiencing in obtaining the necessary 2000 signatures of registered voters on their nominating petitions.

It is pointed out that approximately 55,000 voters would have to be approached in order to obtain the nomination of all the candidates who have entered the contest, since 500 names are considered necessary to insure having 3000 qualified signatures. With little more than three weeks intervening before the election Nov. 3, it is expected that lack of petitioners will soon automatically narrow the race. This development, however, is not looked upon as likely to insure United Democratic support for any single candidate.

James T. Moriarty, of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and a member of the Boston City Council, who is a candidate for Mayor of Boston, yesterday received the endorsement of the Boston Central Union. Mr. Moriarty and his friends say that this means he will thus be assured of 70,000 votes, but there are other labor leaders in Boston who say that the endorsement will not carry anything like the total vote of organized labor in Boston.

The entry of Joseph H. O'Neill, chairman of the executive committee of the Federal National Bank of Boston, as a candidate upon whom the Democrats could concentrate their political power, has not as yet proved the anticipated solution of the complex problem.

Malcolm E. Nichols, former Internal Revenue collector for the Massachusetts district, is regarded generally as that Republican who will, in all probability, receive the greater part of the total voting strength of the Republicans—a very much debated point. He is also attempting to draw to his candidacy a large part of the so-called independent vote in Boston by reason of the public service which he has rendered. He was, first, a member of the old Boston Common Council; then a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city's legislative government; then a member of the State House of Representatives; and after that he was a State Senator.

Thomas C. O'Brien, present District Attorney of Suffolk County, is

a real aspirant for the endorsement of the Good Government Association. He has appeared before many social associations in Boston and told of his work for the betterment of society in the state's Penal Institutions Department, then his appointment to take charge of like institutions in Boston under Mayor Andrew J. Peters.

Cambridge to Hold Municipal Primaries Under New Plan

Cambridge municipal primaries will be held tomorrow for the first time under the provision of the Plan B Charter. This stipulates that the two majority candidates receiving the largest votes in the primaries, regardless of party, shall be the candidates between whom the voters may choose on election day next month. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor for five terms, is seeking a sixth, while his chief opponent is Ralph W. Roberts, former head of the Cambridge Association of the American Legion and a councilor-at-large for the past two years.

Four councilors-at-large are to be elected this year and the Cambridge voters will have no less than eight candidates from which to select their ticket. There are seven aspirants for the three places on the school committee. The Public School Association of Cambridge has endorsed for reelection Charles F. J. McNe and Mrs. Jessie W. Brooks, wife of William J. Brooks, former Mayor. The third endorsee of the association is Edward H. Redstone, state librarian and former librarian of Harvard College.

Other candidates for the school committee are those of Raymond A. Fitzgerald, Patrick J. Delaney, John F. Hayes and James F. Manning. Mrs. Florence Lee Whitcomb, formerly of the school committee, is the only woman candidate for the council at large.

Mayoral Contest Intensifies

Republicans in Somerville In the Somerville municipal primaries which are to be held tomorrow, the mayoral contest on the side of the Republicans between William J. Bell, state Representative, and Leon M. Conwell is so active as to overshadow to an extent other candidates.

Arthur Mason, now vice-president of the Board of Aldermen and Frank J. Elgar, also Republicans, are in the running for the mayoralty, but the campaign being waged between Mr. Bell and Mr. Conwell is undoubtedly that which is engaging the major part of the interest taken by the citizens. The Democrats have but one candidate for the nomination for Mayor, John J. Murphy. The election takes place on Nov. 3. Somerville is normally a strong Republican city.

Side Lights on the Character of Lincoln by His Biographer

Dr. Barton Tells Twentieth Century Club That Fact of His Self-Assertiveness Was Lost in Stories of Excessive Modesty

That his experiences as biographer of Abraham Lincoln held infinite variety, and were to convince him that a man could select no better combination of work and play than the endless research incident to becoming at once the biographer of an important historic character, and collector of memorabilia of his career, was set forth Saturday before the Twentieth Century Club by Dr. William B. Barton of Lake Forest, Ill., and East Foxboro, Mass., who spoke on "The Adventures of a Lincoln Biographer." His collection now on public view has taken its place among the notable collections of Lincolniana and is considered as a unit, worthy to rank with such collections as the McClelland collection at Brown University, recently presented by John D. Rockefeller.

"My first remembered adventure as a biographer of Lincoln," said Dr. Barton in part, "occurred when I lacked two months and a few days of being four years old when, you will agree, I could not have imagined myself in preparation for the task of an attested biographer. I stood at the foot of a ladder engaged in hanging a hammer to my father. He was engaged in hammering a scrap of black cambric above the windows, and along the gable of his combined shop and post office.

"An aunt was expostulating with him that, inasmuch as the cotton cloth was then expensive, a smaller piece would have done. I saw grown men about me much affected. I heard folk asking for later news. I learned too, as I handed up the hammer, that of Abraham Lincoln had passed on. I heard also anecdotes and trivia about a man who must have been a great man in order for folk to talk so about him. And 60 years later I became a biographer of that man.

"Got First-Hand Knowledge

"After I went to Berea College, whether a minister of ours had gone as professor, I spent the summers teaching school back in the Kentucky mountains. Upon my graduation from Berea, when I became a circuit rider, I lived and worked, for seven years, among people akin to Lincoln. I obtained among them, material which no books, no pamphlets could ever have given me.

"I have met and talked, I suppose, with more men who knew Lincoln than any other contemporary biographer of his. Writing a biography of his life became at last a necessity to me.

"Lincoln's individuality was not an easy one to understand. He was a combination, so to speak, of antitheses. The elements were much mixed in him. He was very ambitious. He was secretive. The stories told of his excessive modesty do not appreciate his tremendous self-reticence, a quality which Seward and Chase and Sumner found it hard to forgive and which Charles Francis Adams never did forgive.

"Lincoln was of that kind as he was stubborn; he was honest and upright; he was not aloofly ethical; he simply lived a sincere and exemplary life without preaching about it. He inherited a southerner's feeling of the white race as that destined to rule the United States, but this was chastened

by the experience of a non-slaveholding family in the south that had felt the disadvantages of competition with slave labor. He believed that if slavery was not wrong, then nothing was wrong, but he was not in the Garrisonian manner, an abolitionist. Even after the Emancipation Proclamation he hoped for a general plan of colonization and to this end he even appointed a commissioner of emigration—to immigration—to encourage white people to move to the liberated slaves under another flag.

"Fame Will Not Diminish

"I believe we should have a correct mental portrait of Lincoln, the man. We have not been too near him. Now we can combine the evidence gained at first hand with the perspective of 60 years. And I have had many and delightful adventures in the heavily burdensome, but the also very happy task of trying to do just that, which is to put the man you would like to know and which no man can do in a later generation.

"The fame of Lincoln will not diminish here or abroad. I have recently traveled around the world, having the privilege of speaking of Lincoln in many places, and quite to Greenland's icy mountains, but certainly on India, coral strand. I spoke in English and heard the echoes of my language in all many tongues as were heard at Pentecost. And everywhere, and in whatever language it was uttered, the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with a thrill.

"They do not understand us very well in some of those countries. If you are eager for such news as you may have to learn from newspaper published in English in Singapore, or Hongkong, Rangoon or Tokyo, you might be saddened to know of incidents and individualities which are supposed to be representative of the United States, but you would find that there is one name and character unfailingly understood and that is Abraham Lincoln.

"We do well to utter our high confession of faith when we think of him as to our very own, truly and wholly American; and by that same token the world's foremost world-citizen."

NEW ENGLAND POTATO CROP TAKES BIG DROP

WAKEFIELD, Mass. Oct. 12 (AP)—The six New England states in comparison with the rest of the country, will show a big decline in the potato harvest this year, according to the forecast of the New England Crop Reporting Service made public yesterday.

The New England states have 42,226,000 bushels, or 25 per cent less than last year and 6 per cent less than their average, the report states. "A 25 per cent shortage from last year caused the early potato crop to be marketed earlier than usual thus leaving a clear field with prospects for a strong market and rising prices for the late crop."

CORNER STONE OF UNIVERSITY CLUB TO BE LAID NEXT MONDAY

Consolidation of Membership Will Support \$1,250,000 Home; Ready for Occupancy in Spring; 12 Stories Eventually, Eight Now

The corner stone of the new eight-story building of the University Club of Boston at Stuart Street and Trinity Place, will be laid next Monday afternoon. Preceding the ceremony will be a luncheon at the Copple-Plaza Hotel, following which William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, will put the stone in place.

Construction of the club's new \$1,250,000 home has been in progress since last April, and will, according to an announcement today, be ready for occupancy in the spring. The membership of the present University Club at 270 Beacon Street will be consolidated with the much larger number of applicants who can now be accommodated.



Architect's Drawing of the Eight-Story Building as It Will Look When Finished.

With the building of these commodious headquarters it is emphasized that there is a much broader purpose behind the University Club project than the establishment of athletic, club, or hotel facilities; namely, that of bringing together men of many colleges in order to achieve a broader interest in public service. In the words of the club's executive committee, the plan is "to establish a club which will be an institution for fostering breadth of thought, kindness of feeling, and which will afford moral stimulus to all our men."

The plan for a modern clubhouse originated among some of the officers and members of the present club several years ago and has been carried forward successfully by a specially appointed committee, consisting of J. W. Powell, executive chairman; James Jackson, treasurer; Henry I. Harriman, chairman building committee; Clifford H. Deane, chairman membership committee; Co-operating in the work have been chairman representing the club of the college alumni groups in Boston.

The building has been designed in the Adam style, with an exterior of limestone and what is usually known as Harvard brick. The architects have designed a building for 12 stories, eight of which are now to be built. The present main cornice, therefore, is but temporary.

The main entrance is on Trinity Place. The large lobby, 30x40 feet in size, is finished with Travertine walls.



Architect's Drawing of the Eight-Story Building as It Will Look When Finished.

Directly across the main lobby from the main entrance are the stairs to the second story. These stairs are of marble, with finely hand-wrought iron balustrades with bronze handrails. They lead to a large elliptical lobby on the second story. From this lobby open the lounge and dining rooms. The dining room is 55x30 feet and is finished in wood paneling, with a finely modeled ceiling. The rest of this floor contains the kitchen and oyster bar.

The third floor contains the library and recreational rooms. On the fourth floor are the ladies' suite and the private dining rooms. Adjacent to the reception room is a large private dining room which may be used either for the members of the club or for the ladies, as occasion may require. There are six private dining rooms.

The four remaining stories are bedroom floors with 22 rooms with bath on each floor, making a total of 88 bedrooms with bath.

Future provision has been made for an auditorium which will seat 1000 people. Entrance to this auditorium may be had from either the second floor, elevator lobby of the main club building, or directly from Stuart Street through a large lobby, thus permitting the use of the auditorium independent of the club.

Provision has also been made so that additional athletic facilities may be added when the building is carried to its full height of 12 stories.

CHICAGO TRADE BOARD PRAISED

Believed by Mr. Jardine That Conduct Plan Will Spread

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Action similar to that of the Chicago Board of Trade, in adopting recommendations setting up a committee on business conduct and giving the board of directors power to limit "quotations" in emergency periods, will soon be taken by all contract markets in the United States, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, believes.

"I have always vigorously advocated that prices be kept in line with actual economic conditions," Jardine said. "Any step in this direction, of course, not only to farmers, but to legitimate business interests everywhere."

"With efficient administration of the plans adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade, which I have every reason to believe will be successful, the adoption of this far-reaching plan makes it possible for the Department of Agriculture to cope effectively with the Chicago Board of Trade, as I pointed out in urging the acceptance of the plan. The sudden contemplation of the grain futures act can be most fully reached through means of this plan. Laws are most effective when they are made, sound cooperation on the part of every body concerned. I congratulate the Chicago Board of Trade on its adherence to this plan. Not the least important effect of this action taken will be the establishment of public confidence in the market. The benefits of which are obvious."

Mr. Jardine has noted with approval the adoption of a similar plan by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and comments in favor of like systematic exchange.

HOLIDAY CROWDS BOSTON FOOD FAIR

Rhode Island Delegation to Attend on "Grocers' Night"

The last week of the Boston Food Fair, being held in Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, opened today with an enthusiastic and augmented attendance, due to the holiday.

In the crowds, housekeepers were attracted by eager members of the families evincing an interest in the manifold opportunities afforded by the exhibits for variations in the dull round of baking and cooking, sweetening and household improvements.

This was the food fair will be characterized by several special nights, in special Grocers' Night, on Wednesday, when a delegation from the Rhode Island Retail Grocers Association will be present as guests of the Boston association.

Each night will have its separate program of 15-minute lectures and its emphasis placed upon some particular phase of what one lecturer has characterized as the "kaleidoscope of housekeeping." At various booths cleaning preparations will be explained.

VANCOUVER BUILDINGS VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 4 (Special Correspondence).—For the first nine months of 1925 building permits in Vancouver have exceeded \$5,000,000 or more than the total for the year 1924. A corresponding increase in permits is reported in all municipalities included in the Greater Vancouver area.

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PROGRESS IN DRY WORK REPORTED

Official of National Reform Federation Back From Tour of Europe

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12 (Special).—An encouraging report of progress for the world prohibition movement in the last two years is made by Emil L. G. Hohenhalt, who has just returned from a five months' tour of Europe as representative of the International Reform Federation of Washington, D. C. This was Mr. Hohenhalt's fifth trip since 1920. He says:

"National prohibition committees are doing active work in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, and Italy, the particular field in which the work is being carried on in central Europe. The superintendent of police of Vienna recently stated that his police department has spent 2,000,000 crowns for temperance and prohibition literature, to be distributed to the police force. The superintendent, who has been a prime minister in one of the Austrian cabinets, was a delegate to the International Convention of Police Chiefs in New York City last spring. He could not understand the newspaper stories about the drinking that was going on at this convention, and he said he had no liquor in his hotel, and he was never asked to offer drink. I saw no liquor in any of the hotels during my stay in New York."

The comment by the "Gleaner" is included in the report of the police of Edinburgh who authorized a similar statement to be made at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, being held in Edinburgh, Scotland, as aggressively at work. The representative of the International Reform Federation has secured 38,000 voluntary signed declarations, involving a national prohibition law.

In Czechoslovakia, two separate groups are at work, the German and the Czech, both busy in many fields. Hungary is a most difficult field. The people are discouraged over the loss of two-thirds of the machinery, pipe, and the loss of much of the natural resources and wealth. Nevertheless, considerable headway is being made. In Budapest, the Social-Democratic Abstinent Workers' League has more than 1000 members. Possibly Germany may be said to have made the most progress during the last two years, despite the removal of all of the war restrictions on liquor making.

A four-day convention in Düsseldorf held last June, brought official delegates from national provincial and municipal governments, as well as for the first time representatives from all religious denominations and temperance societies, present for the first time. The convention was a real law to curb the liquor traffic and to protect the youth from the evil of drink.

America's interest should be aroused to aid the European work and workers. The European workers have initiative energy and are making great sacrifices. They lack money. This America ought to supply. The European workers are spending their money to undermine and destroy American prohibition. We Americans must fight against the whole line, for the fight has become international.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12 (Special).—The New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau is planning to care for more than 2,000,000 motorcars in 1926 and is basing preparations on this figure. This year, 1,855,825 registration plates were manufactured, and it is expected that this supply will be exhausted before the end of the present season. The order for plates for next year is 2,064,325.

The income from motor vehicles is also expected to increase to \$70,000,000, or one-sixth of the income of the State. The 1925 automobile registration plates will be blue and white and will be ready for distribution on Jan. 22. Under provision of a new law passed by the Legislature they may be used any time after Dec. 26 and must be after the first day of January, 1926.

CENSUS REPORT ON NEW ENGLAND CITIES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Census estimates for cities of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, issued by the Department of Commerce, are as follows:

Maine—Bangor 18,073, Augusta 14,826, Bangor 26,644, Bath 17,724, Biddeford 18,532, Lewiston 34,932, Portland 73,323, Waterville 11,821, Waterville 14,424.

New Hampshire—Berlin 18,552, Bangor 22,646, Keene 11,850, Laconia 11,300, Manchester 43,097, Nashua 29,723, Portsmouth 14,872, Dover 10,401, 1920: 12,020.

Vermont—Burlington 24,089, Rutland 15,752, Barre (as of Jan. 1, 1920), 10,408.

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BRITISH LABOR TREND OUTLINED

Mr. Lawrence Sees Development of Solidarity in Workers' Attitude

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The development of a solidarity among the British labor organizations is described by F. W. Pettick-Lawrence, British Labor Member of Parliament visiting here, as being a need well recognized by British labor leaders and now in process of achievement.

The action of the recent Trades Union Congress at Scarborough in appointing a committee to study how to bring the major bodies to unite on one front, said Mr. Lawrence, showed that the appreciation of the need already was widespread, and, although the approach must be gradual, he believed it was certain to come.

"Common Interest Realized

"I don't know that we are heading toward any such unified organization as your American Federation of Labor," he said, "because that does not seem to follow from the past growth of the British labor groups; but the realization of a common interest is stronger today than it ever has been, and we probably shall be able to make it effective by some such arrangement as the 'gentlemen's agreement' occasionally used by American business groups."

"The recent miners' refusal to accept lower wages gave an indication of the readiness to act together in the realization that there was a common interest in upholding the best interest of each. The transport workers and the railway union, I think it was, stood with the miners, and the result was that the Government provided a subsidy to keep the wages from being lowered, and set up a commission to explore the problems of the industry."

Reaching of Agreement

"British labor has learned a lesson from the famous 'Black Friday' just after the war. The British worker at that time was shorted and looked out only for himself, without realizing that a loss for the others was in reality his own loss as well.

"Negotiations to bring the groups together are difficult, for they are not like ropes that can be merely tied, but they are progressing. There is no sign at present, however, of any single leader emerging, but I think an effective working agreement can be reached."

INCREASE IN CROYS ASKED FOR DRY LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A plea for greater facilities in enforcing the Volstead Act was made by Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney here, in an address here. He declared that enforcement was inadequate and placed the blame at least in part on there not being sufficient courts before which to bring offenders, and where they would be punished.

"We should have federal inferior courts scattered all over the city and state, just as special sessions judges or police magistrates or justices of the peace in the different cities and counties are provided by the State government for prompt and summary disposition of petty offenders," he continued. "Nobody can tell me that prohibition enforcement has been tried or ever will be tried until we get the only kind of courts that can deal with this kind of law."

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A Town Cools the Hot Sands of the Great Utah Desert

Millions Have Been Made in Quiet Kanab, 130 Miles From the Nearest Railroad

THE town of Kanab lies at the edge of the desert. Behind it the red cliffs of the Utah canyon country rise high above the flat waste that stretches southward across Arizona. Under the towering cliffs, themselves a phase of the desert, is Kanab. It is the only patch of green in sight: a town of 1200 people, 130 miles from the nearest railroad.

The red cliffs burn under the southern sun, and fine sand lifts over the faces of them. The desert winds before the eyes as the heat rises from it, and slow moving whirlwinds send spirals of hot sand into the air.

It is a dry, sandy, powder-like country. But Kanab is an oasis. Trees line the streets; sidewalks are inclosed in leafy coolness; flower gardens wave brilliant colors in hot breezes, and green lawns sparkle under twirling sprays of water. The perfume of roses greets the pedestrian wherever he goes; the sweet incense of honey locust and flowering shrubs floats on moist air.

Kanab is an old town. Its brick houses and those of stone, its towering poplars and spreading elms lend a touch of New England solidarity to this oasis of the western desert. It was settled many years ago, when the Mormons pushed southward from Salt Lake up the valley of the Sevier and then across the mountain divide to the desert. It was no simple matter, this building of Kanab. Time and again the settlers had to hurry to their stone fortresses to repel Indians; time and again they had to do their work over. And neither was it a simple matter to make the desert habitable. The fight against the sands was completely won only a few years ago; the final battle in the subjugation of the desert.

Once a Trail, Now a Canyon
A small stream of water trickled out of the red cliffs, cutting a deep canyon through them. It spread out over a green meadow just as it left the hills, and it was on this meadow, at the point where the canyon met the desert, that the first people of Kanab settled. But sheep were deep trails over the meadow, and water ran down the trails and cut them deeper. One sheep trail got more water than the rest, and when the melting snows one spring sent down a deluge of water, it made a deep wash-out of the sheep trail. That canyon is now 300 feet deep, and borders the present town of Kanab. The green meadows were gone, and a trickle of pea green water down in the bottom of the canyon was all that remained.

The people of Kanab couldn't forsake their town. So they dammed the creek two miles up the canyon, and piped the water to town. This constitutes their present irrigation system, although six dams in the canyon have been washed out in the spring, and the seventh now stands—perhaps to wait its turn.

Drinking water was the next problem the people of Kanab had to solve. The water of the creek was good enough for irrigating, but it was a failure for drinking or cooking, or even for washing. Now the people went out in search of water. They searched the dry hills back of the town. They found a spring, seven miles away. They got California redwood and bored 4' out and made pipes of it, bound with wire. The redwood is better than iron, for it does not rust, and it will keep for a great many years. They piped the water the seven miles to town. The spring gave 13 gallons to the minute, and it was used sparingly by the people.

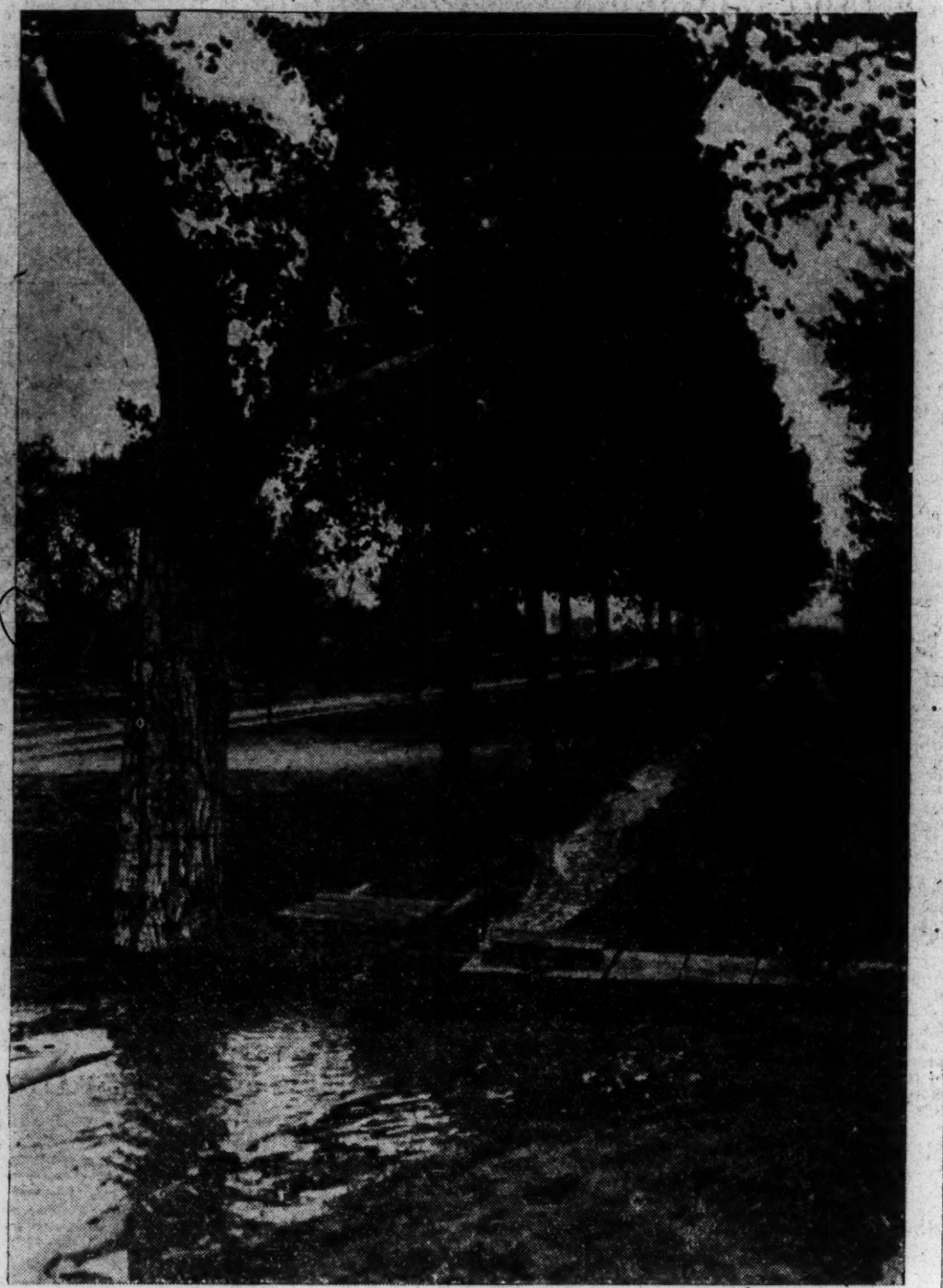
Where the Cliff Dwellers Lived
A few years ago the need for more water was felt. So the people of Kanab went out, and the result was the present water system of Kanab. Nearly eight miles up a canyon formerly peopled by cliff dwellers, they found three springs coming out of the earth in old caves. One of these was high up on the canyon wall, but they brought it down in a pipe. The other two had formed subterranean lakes in deep caves. They piped this water out also. In order to tap one of the springs they had to run an open trough along the side of the cave to catch the water as it dripped from the rock.

These short pipe lines were connected to a main line of reducing water pressure. The main line, and it took its quota of water down to Kanab. Other springs were tapped far back in the hills, and now the main pipe line deposits its 104 gallons of water a minute into an underground reservoir just above the town. At last the people of Kanab, having had the gumption and sense to gather all the water they could find in the hills, have all the pure spring water they can use. It serves for drinking, for general household use, and it spurts from lawn sprinklers like handfulls of diamonds. The allowance is 120,000 gallons of water a family a year, and the cost for each family under the co-operative arrangement is \$8 annually. Thus they have solved their drinking water problem.

Irrigation and Swimming
The irrigation water from the creek, piped into town, runs in ditches that line the streets. It is ditched in its course by the city water man, who opens and shuts gates, distributing it to gardens, fields and hay meadows. Every five days every resident of Kanab gets water for irrigating. Each resident has a card showing the dates he will get water. This is worked out at the beginning of the season. So every five days tiny streams of water flow between rows of vegetables, to sink into the red clay and sand.

But there was no use having water running along the streets and part of it sinking in to no avail. Very early the founders of Kanab saw this, and they set out trees along the ditches. That is why the sidewalks of Kanab are cool and shady today while the desert beyond simmers and dances in the heat. It was found that in irrigating alfalfa fields the ground drank up the water so greedily that the lower tables, to sink into the red clay and sand.

An Oasis Where the Sidewalks Are Inclosed in Leafy Coolness



The People of Kanab Get Maximum Service From the Irrigation Ditches.

ends of the fields never got any of it. So they have built an immense reservoir, and when it is time to irrigate the hay they liberate a great volume of water which rushes over the fields before it can sink in and reaches all parts of them. This reservoir serves also, as a swimming pond for the boys. Every day they swim in this artificial lake and push their rafts and homemade boats over it. It is no uncommon sight to see a young cowboy from a near-by ranch lured to the pond, his trusty lariat secured to a flat-bottomed boat that dragged behind his horse.

Over the Slender Trail
Kanab brings water several miles, but it must bring everything else it uses much farther than that, for Kanab is 130 miles from the nearest railroad. The slender trail that connects it with civilization winds over a mountain range, follows the walls of canyons to the fertile Sevier Valley on the other slope, then to Marysville, the end of the railroad, which is fed by one train a day.

Everything that is used in Kanab must come over this trail. In the winter the mountain passes are snow-covered, and it takes as much as three days for the mail to come in. All the year around a train of motor trucks brings food and supplies to Kanab, said to be the only town of its size in America so far from the railroad. And it was only in 1919 that the first truck crossed the mountains. Previous to that horse-

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MR. MACDONALD FOR ARBITRATION

Former Premier Says Peace Movement Must Press for Its Adoption

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 20.—Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister of England, in a letter to the secretary of the Arbitration First League, said the peace movement must concentrate more and more on the policy of pressing the nations to adopt the simple formula: "Will you submit your cause to arbitration and will you accept the decision which is given?" as the best means of pinning

drawn vehicles were the only transportation.

What kind of a civilization is this, at the end of a trail so far from modern transportation? The only difference between this town and those on railroads is that there is no smoke from the trains! The buildings are modern. The courthouse, a two-story brick building, is as complete, inside and out, as any modern courthouse could be. The stores are stocked with all manner of goods, just as any other stores are. It has five residences, too, for until a few years ago Kanab was rated the richest town in Utah. It has made several millionaires, and a number of men who have become wealthy because of the cattle and sheep that can be run on the desert flats in winter and in the hills in summer still live there. Only when the cattle market slumped did Kanab lose its financial prestige.

Kanab is still an outpost of the old west. Cattle and sheep still roam the

deavoring to obtain signatures for the following declaration:
Believing that law must take the place of war in the settlement of international disputes and desiring to increase the effectiveness of the League of Nations by individual action, I, the undersigned, pledge myself to withhold service or support from any Government which refuses to submit the causes of the dispute to arbitration, or which refuses to accept the decision so given.

It is, however, felt by many ardent lovers of the cause of peace that while arbitration in all disputes should undoubtedly be the ultimate aim, it is still too early to regard the adoption of such a formula as practical politics. Would it be either fair or logical, they asked, to insist that a dispute, say between Italy and the United States over the question of emigration, should be submitted to arbitration? And would the United States, accept the decision of an arbitrator if the award provided for the acceptance of more immigrants than the United States itself was ready to admit?

Again, it is asked, if arbitration is the correct method of settling international disputes, why is it not suitable for the settlement of industrial disputes also? There are, indeed, many who believe that to press for international arbitration before it has been accepted nationally for strikes and lockouts, is putting the cart before the horse, and foreclosing the wider movement against war to failure.

PERTH, W. AUSTR., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—A valuable factor in the promotion of land settlement in the southwestern areas of the State is likely to be the "big brother" scheme which the settlers have in hand. The idea originated among the men of the group settlement districts who, having found it so successful themselves, not only from the point of view of social harmony, but as a material benefit to industry, are anxious to extend the system.

The theory is to teach newcomers exactly what they can do with their blocks, and so avoid the costly and depressing mistakes arising from strange conditions and methods. Although government officers give this advice, it is felt that better results are likely to come from those who are engaged on the land and have an intimate everyday knowledge of the difficulties. The old-established settlers, therefore, are prepared to give the necessary advice in the capacity of big brothers—free of all cost to the Government, and with only the desire to make their district a success and have one large happy family of producers.

The movement has appealed strongly to the former Premier (Sir James Mitchell) whose Government established the group settlement system. Although the scheme has now been abandoned, the groups already in existence will be carried on. According to the latest reports, these settlers are making excellent progress. Sir James Mitchell says established settlers and officers in these group settlement districts have already done a great deal toward helping newcomers, and have endeavored to overcome the strenuous and often heartbreaking duties of pioneering. Criticism and opposition have the effect of driving away some of the

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FRENCH WOMEN ENTER BUSINESS

Proportion to Total Workers Largely Increased Since the War

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—It has become a commonplace to state that the war has brought about a greater emancipation of the French girl. There has, above all, been a marked feminine intellectual movement, which is becoming more and more accentuated but the precise figures have not always been readily available. I propose to give a few of them in these columns in order that one may judge of the unbroken evolution that has taken place.

It is necessary to compare the statistics of 1913-14 with those of 1923-24. They will be found more eloquent than anything that could be written on this subject. Before the war, taking the various faculties of the university, there were 88 women students as against 15,198 men students in law; in physical science 508, as against 4990; in letters there were 1288, as against 5563. Altogether, if other faculties were included, there

was a total of 2328 women, as against 31,751. There were, in other words, 13 or 14 men students to one woman student.

But during the scholastic year of 1923-24 there were 1023 women, as against 14,302 men in law; 1248 women, as against 9283 men in physical science; 2870 women, as against 4295 men in letters, and if one totals the figures of the other faculties, there were 7786 women, as against 36,576 men. This means that there were only four or five men students, as against one woman student in the university.

It will be immediately acknowledged that such progress in a period of 10 years is remarkable. But this is not all. At the Ecole des Chartes the work of the girl students has been brilliant. They have penetrated the portals and carried off the first prizes. In 1923-24 two girls led the way. This year 10 candidates received the diploma and three of them were girls. In the same way, in the examination for librarians, nine candidates were received and three of them were women. In 1920, in 1921, eight out of the nine candidates received were women. In 1922, the girls were successful in the proportion of 10 to 16.

Girls Obtain Diplomas
At the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, no women were received before 1918, but in 1921 seven obtained the diploma, and in 1922, nine. At the Ecole des Beaux Arts, there were 115 girls in 1914 against 1500 boys. In 1924 there were 165 girls as against 1600 young men.

Generally speaking, an analysis shows that letters—history, philology and literature—are chiefly favored by women. Physical sciences follow. Then comes the study of the law and afterward the beaux arts. These studies open the door to many professions which were practically closed to women only a few years ago, and there can be no question that they have shown their aptitude and their efficiency in branches of work for which it was long thought they were not especially qualified.

The figures are in themselves interesting, but it should also be borne in mind that there is constant progress, and if so much has been done in 10 years, which can hardly be regarded as favorable years, one may expect that much more will be done, now that the impetus has been given, in the coming generation.

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WOODWARD & LOTHROP
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MEXICO BEGINS DRUG CRUSADE

Government Moves to Stamp Out Growing Business in Narcotics

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Mexican Government has declared war without quarter on narcotic drug vendors who have become notably active within the last half decade. A few years ago the illegal use of narcotics was practically unknown in Mexico; but with the advent of Chinese in large numbers, following the crusade against them in California, and the opening of the World War which closed large fields of activities to Chinese drug growers and manufacturers, the Orientals began seriously to turn their attention to Mexico, Central America, and South America as inviting fields for their activities. Mexico being close to the United States, naturally received the greater number of Chinese refugees, and since then, many of these, who had been vendors of narcotics, established themselves south of the Rio Grande and began clandestinely sending drugs into the United States. Chinese colonies grew and prospered in all the more important cities of Mexico.

The war drove thousands of Chinese into Mexico City, where they soon established a colony in the very heart of the national capital. From here narcotics are sent all over Mexico. In the two west coast states Chinese are growing the poppy, notwithstanding the efforts of the Federal Government to prevent them. "The Mexican Government, alive to the situation, has set out to prevent the production and sale of narcotics in Mexico. Several of the most important of the Mexican states have followed suit.

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RADIO

"FAN" REPORTS ON SUPERPOWER ARE TABULATED

Station WGY Finds That Recent Tests Attracted Much Attention

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 10 (Special).—Now that several schedules of superpower broadcasting have been transmitted, the following statement by the radio engineers of the General Electric Company will be of considerable interest to those who are following this recent development. Careful conclusions are given, based on the first tests which were carried out at the request of the United States Department of Commerce. The data on the more recent transmissions are not yet sufficiently digested to be included now.

Some thousands of letters were received by the company on the tests of Aug. 22, 24, and 25, and they have been of great assistance in permitting a careful analysis of the value of superpower in furthering the cause of a universal radio-casting service. It is hoped that the listeners will respond as helpfully in further series of tests. Their co-operation is essential in improving radio-casting.

Fifteen hundred letters selected at random have been carefully recorded by dividing them into groups, following the method suggested by the Department of Commerce. All statements of signal strength, for example, were separated into three groups, according to whether they reported the 50 kilowatt equal to the 2.5 kilowatt, the 50 kilowatt twice the 2.5 kilowatt, the 50 kilowatt more than twice the 2.5 kilowatt. Quality reports were grouped so as to separate those reporting the 50 kilowatt better, those reporting the 2.5 kilowatt better, and those reporting equal quality. Fading, sharpness of tuning, and the answers to the other questions were divided in a similar way. Then all the letters in each group were counted and averages taken to show the true general feeling of the public in each case.

In drawing conclusions from such a test it must be remembered that there are naturally many conflicting reports. Some listeners are particularly poor locations and others good ones, so that their observations conflict with the average. But the average is, nevertheless, the best index of the general satisfaction with the transmission.

Most of the letters state that the superpower was more than twice as loud as the ordinary power and a number have been received where the increase was 10 to one. Thirty per cent of the reports say that there is no choice between the two in quality, and the remainder are fairly evenly split in favor of one or the other transmission. Fading is shown to have had much less effect on the high power. Reports on the sharpness of tuning are practically unanimous in showing that it was just as easy to tune out the high power as the regular set, only a very few of the letters complaining of a "blanketing effect" due to the high power.

In general the superpower produced the desired effect of increasing the signals at a distance without unduly preventing reception of other stations near the transmitter. This represents a real advance in the art of radio-casting. And the quality of tuning is shown by the last two nights of test, can be made perfect by skilled design of transmitters.

We look forward to the further co-operation of the public in sending us reports of our transmissions so that we may be able to make use of our extensive developmental facilities at the South Schenectady laboratory.

The Verdict of Listeners on Superpower

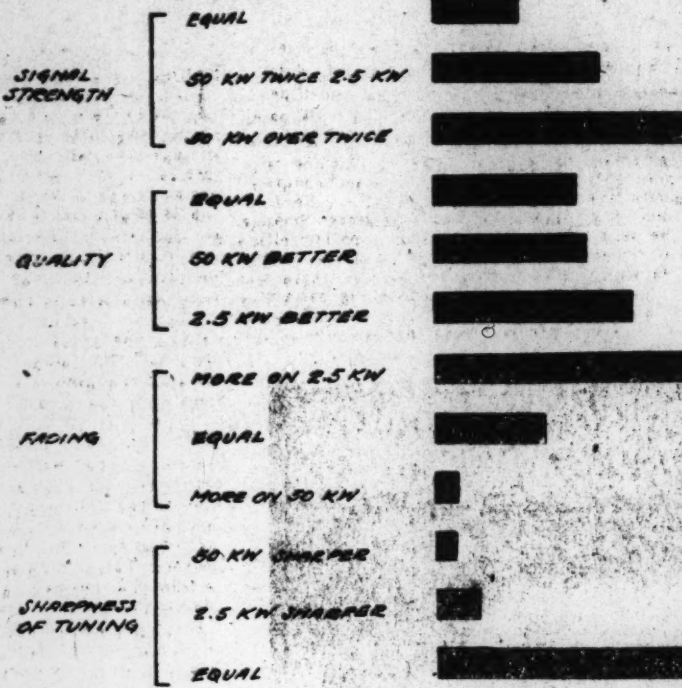


CHART SHOWING IMPROVED TRANSMISSION WITH SUPER-POWER. BLOCK INDICATES NUMBER OF LETTERS RECEIVED REPORTING ON THE TESTS OF AUG. 24 AND 25, CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 12

W. A. C. Boston, Mass. (582 Meters).

6:30 p. m.—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—W. A. C. duet dance, Ray Stewart and his orchestra.

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THE HOME FORUM

Adventures in Success

I WAS taken to task recently by the editor of a great magazine for having criticized his publication adversely on the ground that it exalted the ideal of material prosperity and magnified success at the expense of beauty and the more spiritual values. There was nothing for me to do at the moment but apologize for having spoken ill of a sincere effort and to confess that I had based my judgment on a superficial knowledge of the thing I had assumed to criticize. And yet I went away with the feeling that I was somehow right.

And let me add parenthetically that I realize I am in a hopeless minority. This magazine has, I believe, a circulation of something like two million and a half. Presumably two and a half million people like it. Many of them, I am sure, are helped by exactly what is printed in it. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from lifting up a lone voice in the wilderness against this thing.

At my earliest opportunity I examined copies of that magazine with some care to see whether I had any justification for my criticism or not. Partly, I discovered, I was wrong. In the main, I decided, I was right. Provided my own peculiar point of view be granted.

In the first place, I decided that material success as meaning money was an unfortunate phrase. Dollars do enter in far too often, but human achievement would be on the whole a fairer term. Success of various sorts is held before the youth of our land to quicken ambition, and the "how" of it is given an important place. Perseverance, industry, determination are glorified, as well as honesty and square dealing. The influence of this must be good within certain limits. I am convinced that the editors believe themselves to have a definite message and mission, to be engaged in a moral crusade, and I cannot but honor them for it. And yet in the back of my thinking lingers the impression that they are missing something.

In the second place, the entire magazine was not given up to the sort of thing I had criticized. In one typical issue I counted four pieces of fiction, only one of which I read. There were short articles which I could not seriously criticize on the grounds stated. At least two and possibly four contributions might fairly be said to exalt spiritual values. But let me mention serialism the twelve others and those which they constitute more than half of the contents of the number. These are, generally speaking, stories of achievement, chiefly biographical.

A boy in a brickyard became a master builder of churches. How to combat the weakness of indecision (in order to win success). From a clerkship to the presidency of a great

metropolitan bank. How an adventurous artist achieved success. How an inventor achieved success. From a dance hall to the head of a great theatrical concern. A man gave up a ten thousand dollar job to become a college professor. (This would seem to be putting the reverse English on the idea, but I include it because of the ten thousand dollars in the title and because the editors seemed to consider this such an extraordinary thing for a man to want to do.) A poor North Carolina boy became the head of a chain of thirty-seven stores. The career of an important woman executive in a great pickle plant. How a small-town hotel keeper does his job. From Negro butler to famous photographer. A bank president at twenty-eight.

As I go over this list I cannot withhold my admiration from the enterprising editors who have packed so many telling articles into one issue of a magazine. They are bound to evoke emulation. What, then, is wrong with this picture? Very little, I am frank to admit, unless you are a cynic as to harbor an ambition for something besides personal aggrandizement. The ideal of service, even, is upheld here, though in a secondary sort of fashion, it seems to me. But I am thinking of something else, something more subtle, something that has to do with the human heart, even with the hearts of the unsuccessful as the world judges.

These editors, I think, have formulated very cleverly a deep-seated national ideal. It is the old ideal of the Horatio Alger books. This magazine is a sort of elaboration of Poor Richard's Almanac. We have long lived on those so-called moral maxims. "Honesty is the best policy." "A fool and his money are soon parted." "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise." and all the rest of the thrifty and industry proverbs. They are fine and uplifting, or they are stultifying and banal, according to your point of view.

It is easy to satirize the success story. W. S. Gilbert did it to perfection when he had the Admiral in "Pinafore" sing his autobiography. The song runs absolutely true to form. As office boy for an attorney's firm he washed the windows and swept the floor and polished up the handle of the big front door, polishing it so carefully that he became the ruler of the Queen's navy.

No, there is something better than mere outward material success. If the editors of a magazine do not see fit to exploit the other things, that is their affair, and it is probably not for me to criticize them. Their own success is their answer. I only ask them not to scold me for not being thrilled. I have my own humble ways of seeking beauty and contentment, and it is of such things that I prefer to write.

For some of us are not content to devote our time entirely to a single-minded struggle for success, whether that success is measured in terms of dollars or not. We want something as we go along, some appreciation of beauty, some stable satisfaction, some continuous sense of enrichment mentally, some content with noble thinking, some warmth of human fellowship. The fact that seems to have been lost sight of in this success propaganda is that the human soul is capable of more than one sort of aspiration.

I should think it might be possible for an enlightened editor, by selection of the higher needs of common, unsuccessful folk. It would be a great achievement to exploit ways of making people happier and more alive to beauty, and their lives richer as they go on from day to day, reasonably certain that they can never be bank presidents or master builders. I know it can be done. And yet very likely the circulation of a magazine attempting this would fall off. Very likely the editor I have spoken of has got hold of a more profitable scheme. I only ask him to forgive me if I find myself bored by his reiterated tales of success. W. A. D.

Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Because I have a book,
All day the sun may shine;
Deep in my heart I think
And everything is mine.
Though storms may rage outside,
Here in my little nook
I find at eventide
Peace with my friendly book.

The home-door opens wide
And you come in with me;
The world is at my side,
A book and you to see.

Ida Crocker Duncan.

Apocalypse Jewels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
There are no words
So far to me
As chrysopease,
Chalcidion,
And Jasper—clear
As dew or tear—
As sardonyx;
Or chrysolite;
The beauties blend,
The rhythms mix
Of sound, of sight.

Could plan or chance
Symbol or sign
In utterance
Your grace enhance—
Where thought is stirred
At color heard,
At music seen,
At poetry procession?
All these have been
Your gift to me.

Foundation stones,
Your beauties bless
The ambient walls
Of consciousness,
And thought's clear sight
More purely shines
Through cloud, through cold,
Reflecting what my soul divines
Of good, of God.

S. B. Cave.

Pettenkofen, a Painter of Animals

WHEN August Karl von Pettenkofen laid down the sword for the brush he was forty years old. He was gifted with an inborn love of activity, color and movement. He never tired of studying light, air and atmosphere.

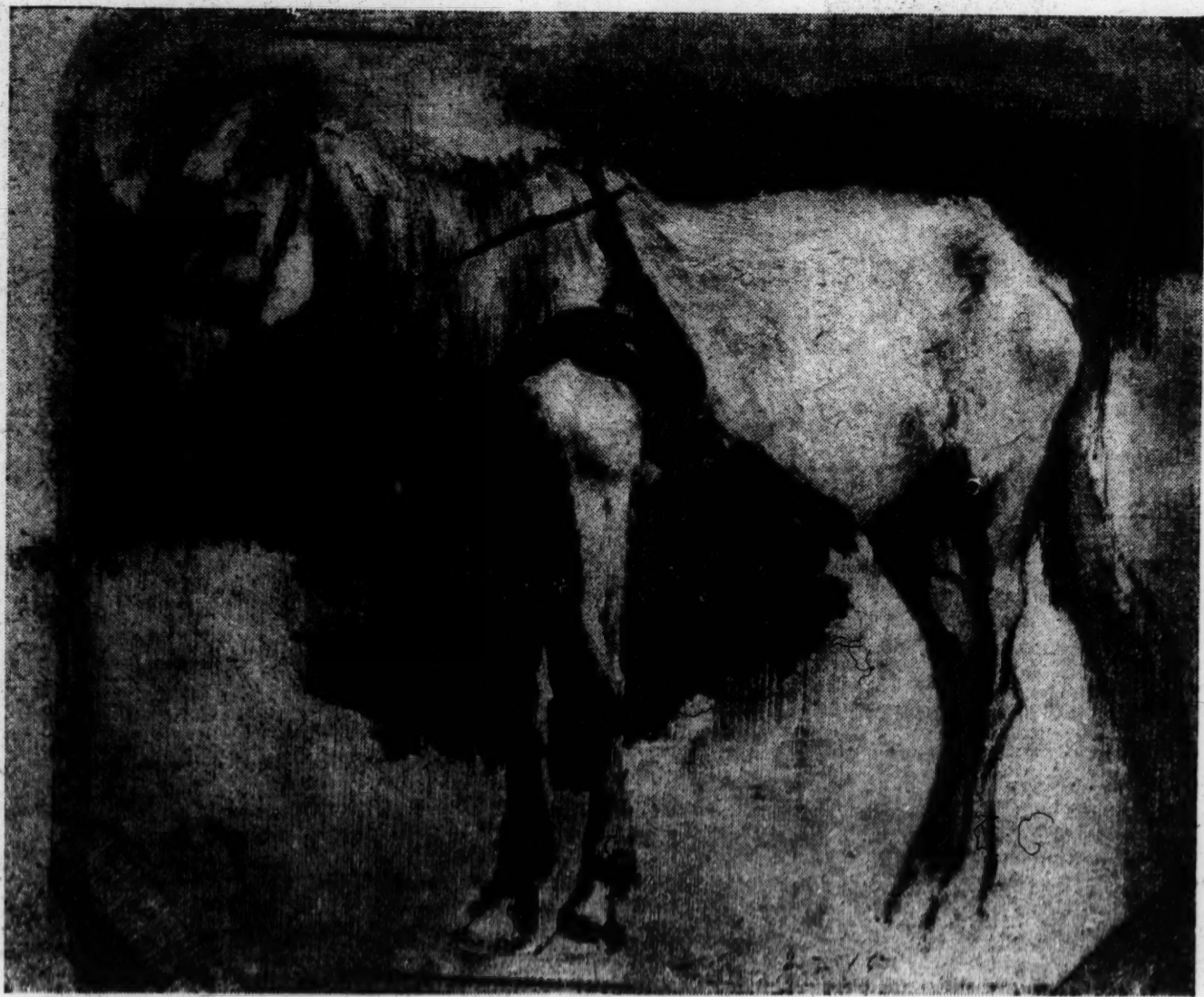
These are the chief ingredients of which his art is composed. Other subjects are Hungarian markets, scenes from gypsy life, wagons and horses and gardens, and pictures of Russia, Venice, Naples and South Tyrol. Szołnok, a small Hungarian town on the river Theiss, found most response in Pettenkofen's

heart. Over and over again he jotted down with his brush on canvas the hubbub and bustle of Szołnok's market. Women in their brilliant native costumes, shepherds in their picturesque garbs tending the flocks they had brought for sale, the rich supplies of fruit, vegetables and flowers displayed.

But of all living things it was horses he loved most to depict, white horses bathed in the light of the midday sun, brown horses and piebald horses. These he painted with an intimacy, sympathy and devotion only possible in one who under-

stood their ways, their habits, their very nature. Hence Pettenkofen stands forth as a delineator of horses. The breadth of his treatment and vividness of his coloring are astonishing. His draughtsmanship is sure. His art is thoroughly healthy, one feels the warmth and vitality emanating from his canvases; at the same time he is always refined, there is mastery in his methods, and everywhere he paints with ardor, whatever the medium be in which he has set down his art: oils, water colors or pastels.

Pettenkofen's are no fugitive impressions but scenes and animals which have remained indelible in his memory. These, like his paintings, have found place in collections in England, America, France, Austria, Germany and other countries. For this artist stands in the front rank of Austria's painters. Strange, but he never thought of himself as a great artist; he was too big a man, for in Pettenkofen there was an absence of everything pertaining to self-conceit. Yet the Emperor Francis Joseph ennobled him.



The White Horse, From a Painting by August von Pettenkofen, in the Possession of Kommerzienrat Josef Honig, Vienna

A Noble Friendship

In the quality of wonder, indeed, Coleridge was easily pre-eminent; and his great examples of the quality—the Ancient Mariner, Christabel, Kubla Khan—are work beyond Wordsworth's range. But it is perhaps more interesting, and more important, to observe that, in a different order of work, in a genre which both poets affect, Coleridge achieved some of his finest successes; and that of the peculiar talent which makes the kind he had given notable premonitions some years before Wordsworth essayed it. Upon one of the blank-verse pieces which he contributed to the *Lyrical Ballads*, Coleridge bestowed the subsidiary title, "A Conversation Poem." But he had already employed the type four years earlier. The expression, "A Conversation Poem," recalls (as it was no doubt meant to do) the Horatian "Sermones Propiorum"—words which stand at the head of the poem *Reflections on Having Left a Place of Retirement* (1795); and which were also at one time as it would seem, prefixed to the earlier lines to a Young Ass (1794).

In both Coleridge is already a Wordsworthian—at a time when Wordsworth himself was still a "Darwinian," a disciple, that is to say, of the author of the *Botanic Garden*. If the verses to a Young Ass are, as some critics have found them to be, not altogether free from absurdity, they are at least absurd in a manner not possible to a man of talent; and in such lines as

And oft with gentle hand I give thee
brad,
And clap thy ragged coat, and pat
thy head,

we have already passed (the Popin couplet notwithstanding, a form which Coleridge never managed well), out of Pope into the very world of the *Lyrical Ballads*. Taken, again, such lines as these:

Low was our pretty Cot; our tallest
Rose
Peep'd at the chamber-window. We
could hear
At silent noon, and eve, and early
morn,
The Sea's faint murmur. In the open
air
Our Myrtles blossom'd; and across
the porch
Thick Jasmines twin'd; the little
landscape round
Was green and woody, and refresh'd
the eye.
It was a spot which you might aptly
call
The Valley of Seclusion.

Already there Coleridge is doing with credit what later, but only later, only when Coleridge had taught him, Wordsworth did with genius. Coleridge himself, with a true critical instinct, singled out his "shorter blank verse poems" as the best part of his early work; and the same critical instinct enabled him to diagnose their defect: they were, he said, "because their simplicity is affected, it is a 'pretence of simplicity.' They are work not as yet quite honest. That supreme poetical honesty which belongs to Wordsworth Coleridge perhaps never quite learned. He achieves it in patches;

but even in this species (of which he may properly be accounted the inventor), even in the short reflective poem in blank verse, in the *Conversation Poem*, he never quite hits Wordsworth's settled manner.

Inspired conversation. Here was an art in which not even his enemies denied to Coleridge an unchallengeable pre-eminence. It is valuable, in an age credulous of heroes, but oddly sceptical of gods, to emphasize that character of the life of poetry which consists in inspiration. More fully and consistently than poets of greater effectiveness, Coleridge hit this character. With the same ease with which other men are protractedly dull, Coleridge was without intermission inspired. Yet with an inspiration curiously self-indulgent. He yielded himself wholly to the momentary rapture, to the melting influences of his own temperament. It was not in him to save the transport for epic or ode, for tragedy or for a sustained Lucanian flight. But in conversation, and in the *Conversation Poem*, he was for ever pouring out magnificently.

Coleridge's rank in the poetry of his country has been variously assessed; and the waxing or waning of his reputation follows perhaps the greater or less demand at different periods for efficiency in character and performance. Never perhaps was a poet of equal gifts equally inefficient; inefficient in affairs of friendship, in poetry. That is, easily said, and truly, and is not, in essay to say. And yet, while of what may be called clean efficiency Coleridge had nothing, there may perhaps be registered for him, and for present, a claim to that kind of blurred efficiency which consists in being uniformly interesting and never negligible. To the regard of a world in which most men—and especially eminent men—are dull, this is perhaps an equitable and enduring title. Among the men of his day who were interesting, hardly one interested either a wider circle or one better worth attaching. He influenced profoundly, not only the common opinion of his time, but the opinions and feelings of great men. In his poetry he has left a body of work in which nearly everything is imperfect, but in which, when all is said and done, almost nothing is uninteresting. He is more profitably, and more justly, read in bulk, and yet can only be so read by those who patient of blurred effects, bring to the study of him a considerable charity.

And in the history of literature he will continue, the inspired founding of our poetry, to live upon that charity which is neither properly nor prudently refused to genius and lofty aims struggling with infirmity of the will. After all, just as . . . he had qualities which compel sympathy, even so in his poetry he discovers those qualities which melt hardness. . . . And above all, whenever he is most himself, most a poet, he has that power to quicken sensibility, to make the spirit beautiful or pliant, which poetry shares with dreams and our most precious memories, and the stars and either twilight. From the introduction to "Coleridge," by H. W. Garrod.

Le Pardon

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page.

CETTE affirmation que l'on entend souvent énoncer: "Il ne m'a rien fait, qu'il lui pardonne!" prouve que certaines gens croient que le pardon est un plus grand bienfait pour celui auquel on pardonne. Afin de corriger cette erreur et de révéler le vrai rapport entre le pardon et le royaume des cieux, Jésus relate un jour la parabole d'un roi qui, en faisant rendre compte à ses serviteurs, trouve que l'un d'eux lui doit une grosse somme. Après avoir assuré au roi qu'il lui était impossible de payer cette somme, le roi lui pardonne. Ce serviteur a un compagnon de travail qui a contracté une dette envers lui, mais, oubliant l'exemple de pardon que le roi lui a donné, il refuse de pardonner à son compagnon, le serviteur, et le jette en prison. Le-dessus le roi dénonce son serviteur implacable, qui est ensuite livré à ses oppresseurs jusqu'à ce que sa dette soit payée. Pour préciser Jésus dit: "Ainsi vous fera mon Père céleste, si chacun de vous ne pardonne pas à son frère de tout son cœur."

Cette parabole montre avec une justesse fort simple que le roi, c'est-à-dire le pouvoir qui régit l'homme, est tendre, compatissant, miséricordieux et clément; mais lorsqu'on oublie ce fait, et qu'on se laisse influencer par la cupidité, le ressentiment, l'égoïsme ou la brutalité, en agissant à l'égard de ses semblables, alors on est enchaîné par la crainte et la discordance, tourmenté par la maladie et la détresse, jusqu'à ce que la pensée juste gouverne. Le but de la parabole est probablement de prouver que l'on ne peut arriver au royaume des cieux, à l'harmonie, qu'en cultivant un esprit de clémence, qu'en pardonnant de bon gré, même jusqu'à soixante-dix fois sept fois.

Au point de vue humain cela peut sembler difficile à accomplir; mais, en révélant la vraie nature de Dieu en tant qu'Entendement infini, ou Amour divin, et l'homme réel en tant que réflexion ou expression de cet Entendement, la Science Chrétienne a mis beaucoup de gens en état de pardonner, alors que jadis ils avaient été égoïstes, et de manifester—une fois qu'ils ont pardonné—la santé et le bonheur, tandis qu'auparavant ils avaient probablement connu beaucoup de peines et de maladies.

Lorsque le sens humain déclare qu'il y a une offense trop grave pour qu'on la pardonne, une blessure trop profonde pour qu'on l'oublie jamais, alors, la bonne volonté de renverser ce témoignage des sens et d'obéir à l'union que se trouve à la page 285 de *Science et Santé avec la Vérité Éternelle* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures): "L'absence de l'illusion de la maladie ou du péché vous tente, attachez-vous fermement à Dieu et son Idée. Que rien hormis Sa ressemblance ne demeure dans votre pensée," apporte le sentiment intime de la puissance et de la présence de Dieu. Dans cet état de conscience on trouve que l'homme

Forgiveness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT forgiveness is believed by many to be of more benefit to the one who forgives than to the one who is forgiven is shown by the oft-repeated assertion, "He does not deserve to be forgiven." True, this error and to reveal the true relation of forgiveness to the kingdom of heaven, Jesus once related a parable of a king who, in taking account of his servants, finds one servant who owes him a large amount. After protesting his inability to pay this amount, the servant is forgiven by the king. This servant has a fellow-servant who owes him a debt, but, forgetting of the pattern of forgiveness shown him by his king, he refuses to forgive his fellow-servant, and casts him into prison. Whereupon the king denounces the unforgiving servant, who is then delivered to his tormentors until his debt is paid. Summarizing, Jesus said, "So likewise shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses."

With simple directness this parable shows the king's ruling power over man to be loving, compassionate, merciful, and forgiving; but when this fact is forgotten, and greed, resentment, selfishness, or brutality hold sway over one's acts toward his fellow-beings, then fear and discord, menace, disease and distress torment until the right thought controls. The intent of the parable is probably to show that the kingdom of heaven—harmony—can be attained only by cultivating a spirit of forgiveness; a willingness to forgive even "until seventy times seven." From a human viewpoint this may seem a difficult thing to do; but Christian Science, by revealing the true nature of God as infinite Mind, or divine Love, and the real man as the reflection or expression of this Mind, has made it possible for many who previously had nursed an unforgiving spirit to forgive, and, having forgiven, to experience health and happiness, where before they had probably known much sorrow and disease.

When human sense declares that there is an injury too severe to be forgiven, a sting too deep ever to be forgotten, then willingness to reverse this sense-testimony and to obey the injunction found on page 495 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "When the illusion of sickness or sin

tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His Idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought." brings the consciousness of God's power and presence. In this consciousness one finds that man reflects the divine nature, mindful only of his unity with his Father-Mother, Love, and thereby attains and maintains his harmony and peace.

A mistake in numbers is never considered to be so great that it cannot be corrected by a right understanding of the relation of numbers; likewise, an injury should never be considered as past being remedied by a right understanding of God. Daniel, when cast into the den of lions, did not nurse thoughts of resentment on the ground that there was an evil too great to be forgiven. His protection lay in his right thinking, thinking that found expression in his kindly greeting to the king, "O king, live for ever," words breathing no taint of ire or irritation. A suggestion which asserts itself is that if one is forgiven, he does not reform, and thereby evil is increased. To believe this suggestion is to prolong the sense of evil; whereas to obliterate this sense is essential to a realization of the omnipotence of God. In the case of Daniel, those who sought his destruction were themselves destroyed, but not as the result of any revengeful thought or act on the part of Daniel.

At the cross Jesus did not rail at the depravity of his persecutors, but applied himself to the exercise of mercy, making one of his last utterances express forgiveness. Thus, for all time and for all mankind it was proved that it is not the evil act from without, but the thought about this act from within, that injures both the sinner and the one sinned against. Every occasion to express forgiveness is an opportunity to rise out of a false sense of existence as based on matter into the true sense of life as divine Love, an opportunity to find that God's kingdom has come on earth. Each time a thought of hate or resentment is replaced by a thought of love and forgiveness, one can better understand the life and writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, who, in interpreting true forgiveness written on page 17 of *Science and Health*, "Love is reflected in love." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Water and Sunshine

It rained during the night, a definite downpour that awakened one up and held one listening; no gentle summer rain, but heavy, sounding water falling in great drops straight from the sky into the garden. And in the morning the sun dripped through the greenery, and the blue overhead was unclouded. The roads steamed for close on an hour, warm steam that shook above the stones and mingled with the uprising cottage smoke.

The whole small world without question made for the beach. It was a race between them and the incoming tide, for the rocks were delicious in the morning hours and the sun had already dried them golden. The miniature stream, too, was making for the beach with an energy it had not possessed yesterday, and ran full tilt to the accompaniment of little bare feet, padding along bravely over the hard soil and stones.

At the commencement of the Waterway there is an open well—some call it a wishing Well, but there is nothing left to wish for. The open well overflows at the lower edge to let the stream flow freely. Where the waters come from who knows? They arrive, as do most sweet things, quietly and unconcerned, and then, just where the Waterway turns into the valley, they disappear and become a deep mass of ferns and water plants, and no one asks where they have gone.

It was hot on the rocks, hot like the feel of an oven shelf. Every moment the tide pushed the little world—all brown legs and arms and hands—back toward the valley. It was beginning to be hungry time, too, and it had been thirsty time for long enough. Small knots of colored sunshades and colored baskets and colored frocks were moving very slowly back up the hill and rejoicing the hurrying stream as it came to meet them.

Above the open Wishing Well is a closed well with a slanting wooden door and a brave padlock that is never fastened. A very brown member of the small world was sitting on the top of the closed well.

"I want a drink," he said, and watched with deep interest the opening of the wooden door.

"Look! the bigger boy. 'Is there any water, or isn't there? Where is it?'"

But little brown member did not want to look. He repeated that he would like a drink.

Two hands dipped into the place where the water should be and found it, clear and cold, and the small dark head bent down and the lips drank rapturously. Someone came by with a picnic basket and proffered a cup, and saw it lowered in apparent nothingness and brought up full and icy to the touch. The cup was returned and the door closed slowly and carefully.

Sometimes, when the midday sun is powerful, it would seem that poetry is visible in the brilliant air. And yet, there is only a plain wooden door there, and the imprints of small bare feet in the soft earth where some of the water was spilled.

Dawn

A thrush is tapping a stone.
With a snail-shell in its beak:
A small bird, singing from a cherry
Until the stem shall break.
No waking song has begun,
And yet birds chatter and hurry
And throng in the elm's gloom
Because an owl goes home.

Gordon Bottomley, in "Chambers of Imagery."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl.

She had a Father, and a Mother, and a Grandpa, and a Grandma, and an Uncle, and an Aunt, and they all lived together in a nice white cottage with a thatched roof.

This little girl had short hair, and short legs, and short frocks (pink and white striped cotton in summer, and red and green in winter). But her name wasn't short at all. It was Milly-Molly-Mandy.

Father grew vegetables in the big garden by the cottage. Mother cooked the dinners and did the washing. Grandpa took the vegetables (which Father grew) to market in his little ponycart. Grandma knitted socks and mittens and nice warm woolies for them all. Uncle kept cows (to give them milk) and chickens (to give them eggs). Aunt sewed frocks and shirts for them, and did the sweeping and dusting.

And Milly-Molly-Mandy, what did she do?

A Busy Bee

Well, Milly-Molly-Mandy's legs were short, as I've told you, but they were very lively, just right for running errands. So Milly-Molly-Mandy was quite busy, fetching and carrying things, and taking messages.

One fine day, Milly-Molly-Mandy was in the garden playing with Toby the dog, when Father poked his head out from the other side of a big row of beans, and said:

"Milly-Molly-Mandy! Run down to Mr. Moggs' cottage and ask for the trowel he borrowed of me!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Yes, Father!" and ran in to get her hat.

At the kitchen door was Mother, with a basket of eggs in her hand. And when she saw Milly-Molly-Mandy she said:

"Milly-Molly-Mandy, run down to Mrs. Moggs and give her these eggs. She's got visitors."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Yes, Mother!" and took the basket.

"Trowel for Father, eggs for Mother," she thought to herself.

Then Grandpa came up and said:

"Milly-Molly-Mandy, please get me a ball of string from Miss Muggins' shop—here's the penny."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Yes, Grandpa!" and took the penny, thinking to herself:

"Trowel for Father, eggs for Mother, string for Grandpa."

As she passed through the kitchen, Grandmother, who was sitting in her armchair knitting, said:

"Milly-Molly-Mandy, will you get me a skein of red wool? Here's a sixpence."

Chicken-Feed for Uncle

So Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Yes, Grandmother!" and took the sixpence.

"Trowel for Father, eggs for Mother, string for Grandpa, red wool for Grandmother," she whispered over to herself.

As she went into the passage, Uncle came striding up in a hurry.

"Oh, Milly-Molly-Mandy," said Uncle, "run like a good girl to Mr. Blunt's shop, and tell him I'm waiting for the chicken-feed he promised to send!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Yes, Uncle!" and thought to herself:

"Trowel for Father, eggs for Mother, string for Grandpa, red wool for Grandmother, chicken-feed for Uncle."

As she got her hat off the peg, Aunt called from the parlor where she was dusting:

"Is that Milly-Molly-Mandy? Will you get me a packet of needles, dear? Here's a penny!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Yes, Aunt!" and took the penny, thinking to herself:

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wood for Grandpa, chicken-feed for Uncle, needles for Aunt, and I do hope there won't be anything more!"

But there was nothing else, so Milly-Molly-Mandy started out down the path. When she came to the gate, Toby the dog came up looking very excited at the thought of a walk.

But Milly-Molly-Mandy eyed him solemnly, and said:

"Trowel for Father, eggs for Mother, string for Grandpa, red wool for Grandmother, chicken-feed for Uncle, needles for Aunt. No, Toby, you mustn't come now. I've too much to think about. But I promise to take you for a walk when I come back!"

So she left Toby the other side of the gate, and set off down the road.

Mr. Blunt's, and gave him Uncle's message, and then she sat down on the doorstep and thought and thought what that penny could be for.

And she couldn't remember.

But she remembered one thing: "It's for Aunt!" she thought, "and I love Aunt!" And she thought for just a little while longer. Then suddenly she sprang up and went back to Miss Muggins' shop.

"I've remembered!" she said. "It's needles for Aunt!"

So Miss Muggins put the packet of needles into the basket, and took the penny, and Milly-Molly-Mandy set off for home.

"That's a good little messenger to remember all those things!" said Mother, when she got there (they were just going to begin dinner). "I thought you were only going with 'my eggs'!"

"She went for my trowel!" said Father.

"And my string!" said Grandpa.

"And my wool!" said Grandmother.

"And my chicken-feed!" said Uncle.

"And my needles!" said Aunt.

Then they all laughed, and Grandpa, feeling in his pocket said: "Well, here's another errand for you—go and get yourself some sweets!"

So after dinner, Toby had a nice walk, and his mistress, too, her sweets. And then Milly-Molly-Mandy and little friend Susan had a lovely time on the see-saw, chatting and eating raspberry-drops, and feeling very happy and contented indeed.

Grandpa . Grandma . Father . Mother . Uncle . Aunt . Milly-Molly-Mandy

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Presently she met a little friend, and the little friend said:

"Hello, Milly-Molly-Mandy! I've got a new see-saw! Do come on in with me!"

But Milly-Molly-Mandy looked at her solemnly and said:

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So Milly-Molly-Mandy went on her way with the basket and the pennies and the sixpence.

Soon she came to the Moggs' cottage.

"Please, Mrs. Moggs, can I have the trowel for Father?—and here are some eggs from Mother!" she said.

Mrs. Moggs was very much obliged indeed for the eggs, and fetched for Milly-Molly-Mandy a piece of seed-cake for Milly-Molly-Mandy's own self.

And Milly-Molly-Mandy went on her way with the empty basket.

Next she came to Miss Muggins' little shop.

"Please, Miss Muggins, can I have a ball of string for Grandpa and a skein of red wool for Grandmother?"

So Miss Muggins put the string and the wool into Milly-Molly-Mandy's basket, and took a penny and a sixpence in exchange. So that left Milly-Molly-Mandy with one penny. And Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't remember what that penny was for.

"Sweets, perhaps?" said Miss Muggins, glancing at the row of glass bottles on the shelf.

But Milly-Molly-Mandy shook her head.

"No," she said, "and it can't be chicken-feed for Uncle, because that would be more than a penny, only I haven't got to pay for it."

"It must be sweets!" said Miss Muggins.

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So Milly-Molly-Mandy went on to

the moving of the house.

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So Mary went for one roller, and John for the other. It took some explaining before Bridget knew what the roller was wanted for, and even then she wasn't quite sure, but she took off the towel and loaned Mary the roller with the understanding that it was to be brought back when she had finished with it. And while John was getting the other roller from the barn he got also a long piece of good strong cord.

Then the house-mover tied the cord round his sister's doll's house, and left a long end, and Mary, who was not an expert in moving houses, wondered what he was going to do next. He tied the end of the cord round the hind leg of his spotted wooden horse, whose name was Dapple, and who had rollers of his own to move about on, only of course you had to pull him along to make him move. And then John lifted the front end of the doll's house and put the roller from the kitchen roller-towel under it.

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And he pulled Dapple toward the window, and the cord between Dapple and the house tightened, and the house began to move over the roller from the kitchen roller-towel.

"I think it would be better," said Mary, "if my doll's house was over by the window instead of by the fireplace. If you will lift on one side while I lift on the other we can carry it quite easily."

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The Social Motive School

CHICAGO CAN PLAY A GOOD ALL-ROUND FOOTBALL GAME

Prof. A. A. Stagg, Coach of the Midway Team, Says They Do Not Have to Specialize—Could Use More Talent in One or Two Places

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—"We can play a good all-around game. We do not have any special players," Coach George S. Bollen, athletic director and football coach at University of Chicago, in surveying the development of his team for the opening of the season at the Big Ten Conference, which includes the 10 leading universities of seven midland states. "The team is evolving satisfactorily," he contends. "We are more or less in one or two places."

Prospects of a worthy team to carry on the tradition of high calibre, intelligent football which Coach Bollen has fostered through the years, under his regime on the Midway are encouraging

some experience." W. R. Atwood '25, 185 pounds; and R. E. Lewis '26, 185, 180 pounds. "We are not going to have Borden '28, 298 pounds, is another of the possibilities for guard."

Capt. F. M. Henderson '26 leads the team and promises to win consideration as a first class player in the conference. He weighs 204 pounds but is a seasoned veteran and active for his size. He has been a regular for two years and is one of the best players among the strongest ever developed by Coach Stagg, noted for his formidable backs. Opposite him F. J. Hobscheid '26, 190 pounds, has been a regular for a regular now. Hobscheid weighs 190 and is active and aggressive. Other

to Marion followers. With the Conference championship to defend against the Bears, the Marions had to give "Big Ten" rivals, and two of the most important intersectional battles to the Bears. The Marions feel that they need unusual resources.

"My team will not be as heavy as last season," said Prof. Stage, "though we have a few players who will be able to move fast enough. While I lost all of my regular line-men, I can replace them with players from the wall who have had experience. In fact, they have won letters, but were not considered regulars. There are a few players who have been accepted at halfback. I could use several more halfbacks. In fact, I am making

tackles are G. A. Scott '27, 180 with some experience and D. M. Cochran '28, 194 lbs.

All of last season's veteran end were lost. To compensate, E. A. Lampe '28, 190 lbs., will be the mainstay in performing better than ever. He jumps into the air to catch passes and breaks through the line whenever they get into way. Lampe at 190 lbs. is one outstanding player: F. O. Clark '28, 181, looks like a promising man for next year. He is a fullback, weighs 185 at 180; McDonough '28 at 174; G. S. Glenston '28 at 170, who has made some improvement; and L. E. Ames '28, 167.

The punting is being done by Kernwein, Curley and Duval, the field goal

No Stars Squad

There is not an outstanding star on the squad of 54 players at Chicago. In fact, Coach Stagg probably would not know what to do with a brilliant player. The emphasis in the training is placed entirely on team play and he uses as many boys as possible in every context. He is carrying players who have never seen action in a varsity game because he believes the training is good for them.

Confidence that the Maroons will come through their heavy schedule unscathed by some Chicago sports writers is expressed in a somewhat difficult in the Conference, is expressed by followers here in view of the Chicago performances in the last four years. The Maroons played 22 Conference games and lost only two of them. In each case the loss was by a score of 7 to 8. In 1922 and 1924 the Maroons were defeated in the Conference, though they played the games.

in character, build and physique, but Coach Stagg is not making their names known. The squad narrows down to 15, and the coach has a chance to fight for the Maroon. Of this group, 13 had previous varsity experience, and 14 won letters.

Coach Stagg's first pick is giving the Maroons the most work. W. E. Marks '27, a letter winner, is trying out as a line backer on the most valuable fullbacks in the wall-pounded machine Coach Stagg developed last season. Marks, who weighs 180 pounds, is one of the best athletes on one of the two star pitchers on the baseball nine, and is adapting himself readily to the function of halfback.

Another good athlete is Ed. Krenn '26, halfback, according to Coach Stagg, until later in the season, as there is quite a bit of competition for the formation of the two posts under the Stagg system. Marks is a good tackler, capable interer, and smashes out.

Another good athlete at halfback is G. A. Kernen '26, a 169-pound winner playing his third year. His speed is his strong point, and he sweeps, but he is not a great dodger or plunger. This season he added pass throwing to his attacking and blocking, and is valuable when the Maroons open up. Promise is shown by Stanley

The schedule:

Oct. 2—University of Kentucky at St. Louis; 10—University of Ohio State University; 2, University of Michigan; 9—University of Chicago; 24—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 31—Purdue University at Chicago.

Nov. 7—University of Illinois at Urbana; 14—Dartmouth College at Chicago; 21—University of Wisconsin at Chicago.

PAOLI SETS FRENCH RECORD IN SHOTPUT

PARIS, Oct. 12. (*AP*).—Paoli, the French weight thrower, broke the French record yesterday for the 16.2 meters shot with a put of 14.2 meters in the 10th round of the annual meet of the autumn held at the Olympic Stadium at Colombes yesterday.

The Dutch sprinter, Vandenberg, did a 100-meter dash in 15.4 seconds. Andre Mourlon, the French champion, all the way.

The champion of France, beat out P. Martin, of Switzerland, by 6 inches in the 1000 meters; time 2m. 31 1-8s.

The Swede, Eckloff, left the French champion, 500 meters in the yard, behind in the featured 5000 meters, which he covered in 15m. 41-58s.

Rouse 27, who had some experience last year, but is much better.

K. Anderson '28, though not as heavy as Rouse, shows indications of developing into an all-around player.

W. E. McInnes '27, 165 pounds and two years of experience; E. C. Duval '27, 183 pounds, ineligibility; John McDonald '27, 174 pounds who played end on the freshman team; D. L. Telsley '24, 156, and E. E. Fultz '26, 165 pounds.

Brilliant

If Coach Stang was looking for an individual star he might develop one in Duval, according to followers of the team.

McDonald is a promising player in high school, and exhibits the weight and varied ability for a triple-threat back. Coach Stang, however, put Duval back in line until this fall when Duval began throwing passes with accuracy for distances of 40 to 50 yards.

It is expected that the Kentucky game will fully show his skill, but performed well considering his opportunity.

As the season develops, Duval's aerial attack, as they are expected to,

Harvard 68, Middlebury 0.

Princeton 15, Washington and Lee 6.

Cornell 48, Williams 6.

Yale 20, Princeton 13.

Georgia Tech 18, Penn State 7.

Dartmouth 20, Vermont 0.

Harvard 20, Wesleyan 6.

New York University 12, Union 3.

Princeton 18, Maryland 7.

Maryland 18, Rutgers 6.

West Point 24, Knox 7.

LaFayette 14, Washington 0.

Syracuse 23, William and Mary 0.

Georgia Tech 14, Duke 0.

St. Lawrence 20, Colgate N. Y. 0.

Maine 7, Connecticut 49.

Cornell 14, Princeton 0.

Wash. & Jefferson 40, Wayneburg 30.

William & Mary 14, Virginia 0.

Westminster 8, Buffalo 6.

Annapolis 19, Marquette 0.

Yale 20, Princeton 13.

Lehigh 28, Drexel 0.

Dickinson 13, Susquehanna 0.

Yale 20, Princeton 13.

Temple 3, Schuylkill 0.

Springfield 0, Mass. 49.

Mass. 49, 19, Norwich 0.

Gettysburg 21, Muhlenberg 0.

St. Johns 6, St. Johns 6.

Duval probably will be the leading thrower.

Backbuck the Chicago eleven is again remarkably strong. The Midway machine was a "fullback team" for several years, partly because of a lack of depth in the position and partly because of a dearth of ability in other departments of the attack. A. R. McCarty '27, who reached the peak of his career as a gaining center in the game with University of Illinois last season, is again in the spotlight. He is frequently

Pennsylvania M. C. 31, Albright 6.
Allegany 10, West Virginia 10.
St. Johns 14, Boston University 7.
Manhattan 34, New York Aggies 7.
St. Stephens 6, Trinity 0.
Niagara 55, Rochester 6.
Columbia 10, New York 10.
Bucknell 21, George Washington 0.
Ohio State 3, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 10, Miami 0.
Missouri 9, Nebraska 6.
Illinois 16, Butler 13.
Westcott 45, Framm 0.
Michigan 62, Indiana 0.

Maroons would be held on the defensive, as Coach Sagg's apparently lacks faith in McCarty's devotion to defensive play.

For a plunger through the center of the line McCarty is hard to beat in the Conference. He is to be depended on every time a few yards are needed. The reason. Because of his reliability in this regard, the Maroons many times last season violated football custom by plunging on fourth downs. This is his last year.

Purdue 3, DePaul 0.
Lafayette 0, Otterbein 0.
John Carroll 13, Duquesne 0.
Lake Forest 6, Michigan Aggies 0.
Berrel 0, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Adrian 28, Manchester 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 27, Akron 0.
Capital 0, Western Reserve 0.
Oberlin 13, Wooster 0.
Heidelberg 7, Ohio Northern 0.
Washington 0, West Virginia 0.
St. Xavier 50, Kentucky Wesleyan 0.
Cincinnati 12, Georgetown 0.
Kalamazoo 6, Kean 0.
Iowa 41, St. Louis 0.

year. Valuable alternates are Raynor Timme '26, not quite so brilliant, but having 196 pounds built like a runner, and E. A. Francis '26, 178 pounds, about as good as McCarty. All have won the "C".

Transfer Quarterbacks

These alternate quarterbacks and one new pilot are available. Because of his size and ability at interference,

W. H. Abbott '28 works best in a planning game, but when the clock opens up to wide running passes and trickery, Maroon followers like to see R. E. Curley '28 running the team. Curley is the team's interconference leader, handling the team and is a good field goal kicker. He can catch a forward pass now and then, also. T. G. Dyert '28 is the team's greatest punter, and G. E. Dyert '28 is the new quarter. Abbott weighs 177, Drain 166, Curley 146 and Dyert 142.

at center is the only place where Coach Rogers could use more talent. Three who won letters at the pivot post graduated last season, leaving the position open. Candidates are: Kenneth Rouse '28, C. M. Baker '28, W. B. Moore '28 and Benjamin Greenbaum '28 are the leading candidates. The head coach is weighing in. Greenbaum coming

next with 187, Baker 185 and Rouse 177. The position is very much an even one must have attracted attention by his aggressive play and defensive ability. Rouse was captain of the freshman team last season. Baker is a good power with a lot of high school experience.

Two veteran guards assure strength on each side of center. They are S. E. Hibben '26, 190 pounds, and M. J. McMillan '26, 190 pounds. Both letter winners in their third year of competition. They make as fine a pair as any coach needs. For alternate B. H. Redden '26, 190 pounds, has had no experience. He weighs 190 pounds; E. J. Redden '27, 195 with one year's work; H. S. Neff '27, 225 with

experience.

Center
S. E. Hibben
T. Jones
C. Clarkston
H. S. Neff
J. C. Hamilton
G. W. Cross

Left Guard
M. J. McMillan
E. J. Redden
B. H. Redden
W. A. Smith
R. L. Smith
A. J. Smith
D. J. Smith
F. J. Smith
G. J. Smith
H. J. Smith
I. J. Smith
J. J. Smith
K. J. Smith
L. J. Smith
M. J. Smith
N. J. Smith
O. J. Smith
P. J. Smith
Q. J. Smith
R. J. Smith
S. J. Smith
T. J. Smith
U. J. Smith
V. J. Smith
W. J. Smith
X. J. Smith
Y. J. Smith
Z. J. Smith

Right Guard
M. J. McMillan
E. J. Redden
B. H. Redden
W. A. Smith
R. L. Smith
A. J. Smith
D. J. Smith
F. J. Smith
G. J. Smith
H. J. Smith
I. J. Smith
J. J. Smith
K. J. Smith
L. J. Smith
M. J. Smith
N. J. Smith
O. J. Smith
P. J. Smith
Q. J. Smith
R. J. Smith
S. J. Smith
T. J. Smith
U. J. Smith
V. J. Smith
W. J. Smith
X. J. Smith
Y. J. Smith
Z. J. Smith

Providence Takes Lead
BROOKLYN, Oct. 1.—Providence defeated the Brooklyn Wanderers, 2 to 1, in an American Soccer League game played here yesterday, and took the lead in the league standings. The Wanderers were scoring up to half time, and 28 minutes later Providence scored twice. McMillan converted the interval goal. Brooklyn County qualified for Providence in the second round of the tournament in the winning goal five minutes before the whistle.

STEEL DEMAND SHOWS STEADY IMPROVEMENT

All Factors Favorable to Producers Except Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (Special).—The good behavior of the leading steel shares on the Stock Exchange again has called attention of the business world to the steel industry.

BLAST FURNACE OUTPUT

Blast furnace output is gaining appreciably just now. There has been a net gain of eight active furnaces in September, and a gain of about 12 stks is counted on for October.

Steel bookings are heavier in the middle West than in the east, which is the usual condition during a revival in the industry.

Prices are stiffer west than east, as the west becomes filled with orders the east will find less competition, and prices will strengthen.

Pig iron is now stronger than the majority of finished steel products. The only definite advance during the week took place at Birmingham.

An encouraging development was the coming into the market of the American Radiator Company for 10,000 to 20,000 tons for the quarter.

Pig iron sales have halted to some extent, but the makers are well booked ahead. The eastern iron producers are usually booked for the rest of the year, and prices are firm at \$21, with some asking \$21.50.

Structural steel, which has been in demand for the foreign iron which constantly invades the Atlantic seaboard.

Structural steel, which has been in demand for the foreign iron which constantly invades the Atlantic seaboard.

American makers are losing out in business with Japan. The steel industry has been hit by a slump in demand for its products.

By buying the railroads continues in the good demand for it in fabricated form. Though the recognized price is \$14, which has been the average monthly price for the year.

Unfilled orders for locomotives on Oct. 1 and 356 engines on Oct. 1, last year. Shipments last week, 24, which has been the average monthly shipments over the year.

Both zinc and tin climbed into new high ground last week. The former made a net gain of \$3 a ton to \$14.50, East St. Louis, the highest price of the year.

Flurry in London RUBBER SHARES

LONDON, Oct. 12 (CP).—Rubber and rubber shares had a little flurry this morning, and some excitement prevailed on the stock exchange.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the week ended October 10, 1925

Table with multiple columns for stock prices in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. Includes sections for STOCKS, BONDS, and CURRENCY.

LOS ANGELES STOCKS

Table of stock prices in Los Angeles, including various industrial and financial stocks.

MONTREAL STOCKS

Table of stock prices in Montreal, featuring local and international equities.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

Table of stock prices in St. Louis, covering a range of market sectors.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS

Table of stock prices in Pittsburgh, including steel and manufacturing stocks.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Table of stock prices in Philadelphia, showing market activity for various companies.

DENVER STOCKS

Table of stock prices in Denver, highlighting regional and national stocks.

BALTIMORE STOCKS

Table of stock prices in Baltimore, including local market data.

First Mortgage Bonds

Table listing various mortgage bonds with interest rates and terms, such as Alabama Power 5.1944 and Elmira Water Light & RR.

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Stock Exchanges Closed

New York, Oct. 12

WALL STREET today observed the Columbus Day holiday by a suspension of all financial and trading activities.

Bank remained closed in view of the legal holiday, and all security and commodity exchanges followed the lead of the New York Exchange in shutting down for the day.

Activities also were suspended in the dry goods markets.

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FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES First National Pictures for the quarter ended June 30, 1925, reported operating income of \$1,825,538 and total net operating income of \$1,825,538 after expenses and federal taxes, etc.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

There are many ways of establishing friendly relations between the peoples, but it is to be doubted whether there is any better way than that of cultural contacts. Economic agreements may well pave the way for political rapprochements, but intellectual exchanges may be still more fruitful of results.

It would be wrong, perhaps, to exalt one method at the expense of another. They are complementary, and indeed depend upon each other. Political cordiality, economic solidarity, are in themselves not enough: there should also be encouraged the closest possible understanding, something which can only be achieved if one nation knows what another is doing in the realm of art, of philosophy, and of physical science. M. de Monzie, the French Education Minister, recognized this axiom, and while his colleagues were endeavoring to conclude accords in the shape of security pacts and commercial treaties with Germany, he was occupied in discussions with his Berlin colleague, which would have the effect of bringing France and Germany into a community of intelligence.

To the same end the French are establishing in Paris an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which will be a sort of clearing house for the elite of the world. It is certain that if the institute fulfills its purpose, it will accomplish a most important work, and one can only wish it well in its admirable task.

At the same time the French Government is endeavoring to stimulate its artistic and literary propaganda and to make known to other nations the most worthy productions of French civilization. In this connection the private initiative of Firmin Gémier, who is the director of the Odéon, the subsidized state theater which ranks only second to the Comédie Française, is to be particularly noted. He is desirous of establishing what he has called a League of Nations of the Theater. According to him, the association should meet periodically in full session, and there should be convoked all those who are concerned with modern drama. Every country would thus be aware of the best that was being done in every other country. In the execution of his project M. Gémier has turned, first of all, to Berlin. This is a remarkable fact which demonstrates that, although there is still much which separates the two great European countries which face each other across the Rhine, there is nevertheless a growing appreciation of each other on the common ground of art. In this domain there are no frontiers. If barriers exist, artificially created, they should be broken down.

In itself, perhaps, the present plan might be regarded as of no special importance, but taken in conjunction with other plans that are being prepared, it has a high significance. M. Gémier hopes to organize next summer a great international theatrical festival, which will unite the troupes and the technicians of various countries, and he purposes to put at the disposal of foreign dramatists and players a studio, a theater and a lyric theater.

Each country which wishes to participate must promise to send representative companies to Paris for at least three successive years. This is a beginning, but it is anticipated that the movement thus started will develop considerably.

If, therefore, one surveys the whole field and takes account of the convergent lines on which many people are working for the establishment of artistic and intellectual relations between the peoples, one will be persuaded that there is here a most promising attempt to give to the peoples at present separated by mutual prejudices and by ignorance a better understanding of each other. With understanding there will come appreciation of each other's qualities and a less exacting regard for each other's defects. To understand all, it has been well said in a French proverb, is to forgive all. All those who are striving to forward fuller knowledge and to awaken warmer sympathies are to be commended, for, consciously or unconsciously, they are the true peacemakers of the world.

Again there is to be made an appeal to federal authority to supplement and make effective an undertaking which it has been found next to impossible to accomplish through even the greatest effort of individual states. Local option, to apply the term in its broader sense, has many times been proved ineffective in the effort to regulate or prohibit undesirable traffic among or between the states. Boundary lines which impose no physical barriers were found to be ineffective during the years when the people of the United States sought to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors according to the whim of the people of the several communities or the legislative ukase of the different states. The time came when it was realized that if the saloon was ever to be outlawed it must be by national, rather than local or community action.

Similarly it appears to have been shown that any effective regulation prohibiting the traffic in firearms must be imposed by federal authority. In some of the states, notably New York, it has been attempted to forbid, by legislative fiat, the sale of pistols and other similar weapons designed to be borne on the body. But experience has shown that evasion of these laws is not impossible. Now, under the aegis of a committee recently organized in New York City, an effort is to be made to induce Congress to enact and enforce a law making it illegal to convey pistols into any state which has forbidden the carrying of concealed weapons, or their possession, except as provided by law.

Those active in this campaign announce that they are proceeding upon the theory that further delay is unnecessary in completing a national survey of conditions or in compiling tables of statistics showing the number of offenses committed by persons illegally in possession of forbidden weapons. Sufficient

knowledge of the prevalence of such crimes has already been gained. It is proposed now to take the next and only logical step, as the organizers of the committee see it.

One wonders if there will appear, in some form or another, under the sponsorship of those who pretend to make their appeal in the name of individual freedom, an organization which might properly assume a name such as the Association Against the Anti-Pistol-Carrying Law. It might quite logically follow, if those who assume the privilege of violating and nullifying the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, forbidden by the fundamental law of the land, have the effrontery to parade their lawlessness publicly, that the defenders of highwaymen, bank robbers and housebreakers might with impunity oppose the enactment of a law designed to safeguard and protect human life. Personal liberty, they may well insist, is a sacred heritage.

While in the United States the President is permitted to address the public on any subject he chooses and is free to express whatever opinions he may harbor without other barriers than those set up by his own judgment, the European kings are not so unrestrained. In both Italy and Spain the sovereigns live under the censorship of dictators, like all their fellow nationals, and under parliamentary governments the powers of the constitutional monarchs of other Old World kingdoms are hardly less circumscribed.

In England it has long been a recognized practice for the King to have his address from the throne at the opening of Parliament prepared by whatever Cabinet happens to be in power. If it is Liberal, the King's address reflects the Liberal attitude; and if it is Conservative, his words summarize that party's tenets. In the small European kingdoms the governmental systems of which are modeled more or less closely upon the British, the situation is about the same. The kings reign, but do not govern, and all their decrees must be countersigned by a responsible cabinet member. In their public utterances they must be careful not to say anything that runs counter to the policies of the government chosen by the popularly elected parliaments. If they exceed the bounds of discretion they are promptly called to order.

A case in point has just come up in Sweden. There, until quite recently, the King retained a number of traditional prerogatives. Among these was his ancient right, as commander-in-chief of the military forces, to address the citizens directly on matters concerning the national defense. After having lain dormant for several decades, this privilege was tested out in the spring of 1914. As a measure of agitation against the Liberal Government, the Conservative Opposition then organized a demonstration by peasants at the royal castle, and by arrangement the King addressed these visitors in favor of better military preparedness. His speech had not been submitted to the Government, and the next day it resigned in protest.

The outbreak of the World War complicated the situation and there was no clear-cut decision by popular vote. Now a similar situation has arisen. By the combined votes of the Social Democrats and the People's Party, as well as of many Liberals, it was decided last spring to reorganize the army and to discontinue many old regiments, particularly those of cavalry, for which aviation was substituted as an independent arm. Some of those regiments were over 300 years old and at the dissolution ceremonies of one of them, the Smaaland Hussars, which Gustavus Adolphus commanded in person at the battle of Lützen in the Thirty Years War, the present King, Gustav V, permitted himself to express regrets at the legislative decision and to voice hopes for "better times."

This was well in accord with the Conservative sentiments of the officers present, but the next day he was taken severely to task, not only by the governmental Social Democratic organs, but also by those of the People's Party. He was told that while he was entitled to entertain personal opinions on questions of public policy, he had no right to express them in public; that having countersigned the law he was bound by it, like everyone else. While he is not likely to suffer any official censure, his personal prestige being considerable, he is not in a position to make any change in the situation.

It may be recalled that Hamlet once said, "Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town crier spoke my lines." And if one may draw conclusion from the competitors in the recent contest of town criers, held annually at or near Pewsey, Eng., he had reason for his plea, for one reads that this year's champion had a voice like a mountain torrent! This competition is open to criers from all parts of the United Kingdom, and is in fact designed to find out which of them all has the loudest and clearest voice.

There are many quaint ceremonies observed in England that have their origin in the Middle Ages, and they all have their individual beauties and points of interest, but it is questionable whether any one of them can vie with the colorful activities of this town-crier championship. This year, for instance, no less than seventeen contestants, arrayed in the distinctive and grand trappings of their ancient craft, presented a unique array. And their setting in the little village of Old World atmosphere gave to the picture an air of reality that seemed to bring back the centuries long since past.

It was noticed in this contest, which by the way was said by those who have followed the event for years to have been the best that has yet been held, that the largest voice did not by any means go with the largest man, some of the contestants with the most astonishing powers—both as to volume and clarity of tone—being comparatively small in physique. One

competitor, it is said, claimed to have a voice which could be heard for seven miles, but perhaps he lacked the clearness demanded by the judges, for he did not win the prize, which went to a man who defeated even the previous champion. Seldom, say the inhabitants of Pewsey, have they enjoyed such ear-splitting cries or have the flat stretches of Salisbury Plain resounded to a greater variety of far-fung vocal tones.

The formula prescribed in this championship contest, in practicing for which the competitors have been training for months in various sections of the land, was specially constructed of words difficult to pronounce distinctly enough to be heard by the judges who occupied a tent several hundred yards away. This is what each contestant had to ring out in clarion accents:

Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! All found at Pewsey and District Carnival, biggest and brightest spectacle in the south and west of England. A week of revelry and pageantry. A procession of stupendous proportions passing through scenes of fairland amid a blaze of brilliant illumination. God save the King!

It did not remain for the Dixie Highway, that broad and picturesque roadway extending from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to the southern tip of Florida, to bring culture and opportunity to the south. Yet the completion of the great boulevard through the mountain sections of Kentucky has completed a new link which unites in added friendly bonds once widely separated sections of the United States. In this picturesque hilly portion of the Blue Grass State the Dixie Highway passes along what, but recently, were mere bridle paths and foot trails through brush and trees. These passes, so-called, were not available for ordinary travel. A speaker at the banquet which was held to celebrate the completion of the highway explained that in some cases a traveler was obliged to journey nearly two hundred miles by rail around the base of a mountain in order to reach a point a little more than a dozen miles distant, as the crow flies, from the starting point.

The same speaker drew an entertaining and interesting picture of this section of Kentucky as it existed until recently. He said:

Imagine a country where vehicles were unknown; where it was no uncommon sight to see a woman stride a mule, a sack of corn across the saddle pommel, a baby on one arm and a basket on the other; where schools, when they existed, were reached by children only after a tramp of miles through a wilderness but little changed since the days when Daniel Boone passed through the Cumberland Gap.

As the motorcade passes through these sections in the next few days, those of us who take part in this long motor trip of celebration will ride over hard-surfaced roads and, in the towns and villages, will be greeted from their "divers" by the same women who, a few years ago, had never seen a wheeled vehicle of any sort, much less a motorcar.

In the educational and sociological advantages which the Dixie Highway will bring to communities of this sort, it will more than justify the millions of dollars which have gone into its construction.

Those who may be inclined at times to be impatient or resentful because of the traffic congestion encountered in and near the larger cities, should endeavor to gain a mental picture of the transformation of these less progressive neighborhoods, not alone in the Kentucky mountains, but in almost numberless sections of the world, wrought since the advent of the motorcar. There is no greater civilization than the understanding which is gained by friendly and constant contact between those who have been backward or have remained ignorant, and those who have progressed in the realization of right ideas.

Along the Dixie Highway, almost from one end to another, there has been spread out an interesting and pleasing panorama. For centuries, no doubt, travelers will enjoy these beauties and mark the characteristic differences between the people and industries of the north and those of the south. With the passing of the years these differences will grow less and less and become hardly noticeable as the social and commercial strata blend and mingle. Even the mountaineers in the emancipated regions along the route will emerge, in broader and broader areas, from the seclusion which bound them before the winding asphalt pavement straightened the curves and leveled the steep grades in their rugged hill pathways.

The Fascist newspapers have given full credit to Fascismo for the new Metropolitan branch railway from Naples to Rome, and why should they not? For it certainly appears to be a piece of construction of which all who were concerned in its building can be proud. Anyhow, the new line should be a great boon to Neapolitans, who have in the past been forced to waste hours every week waiting at street corners for the street cars covering the same territory. The entire equipment is of the very latest type, and even includes escalators where there have been judged necessary. These latter, by the way, have provoked much merriment and delight, being like a new toy in the hands of a child. Allowing for stops, of which there are seven, the trip takes slightly more than half an hour, and trains run every fifteen minutes. Neapolitans will have none but themselves to blame if they do not make this railway a model for a lot of others.

In issuing his latest warning to operators of automobiles, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, is performing a public service by calling attention to several of the outstanding faults which every automobilist should conscientiously and persistently avoid. He urges, for example, that motorists shall not drive after taking a drink of liquor, that they shall not drive faster than conditions warrant, that they shall not attempt to pass a number of cars ahead of them, as they may be forced by oncoming traffic to "cut in," and that they shall not speed by intersecting streets. In a word, every motorist, when tempted to indulge in any of those vagaries of the road which have caused so many mishaps, had better call to mind and act upon Punch's advice to those about to get married, "Don't."

A recent report on the status of labor protection in the Russian factories and mines helps to illustrate the extent to which the Soviet labor legislation is carried out in practice. The workers in the Soviet Union enjoy a statutory eight-hour day, with a six-hour day for occupations regarded as harmful and hazardous, such as mining. It seems that about a seventh of the workers (14.4 per cent) work overtime. This overtime work is especially prevalent in the metal plants of southern Russia and the Urals, where bad housing conditions are a factor in preventing the employment of a sufficient number of workers to operate on an eight-hour basis.

The eight-hour day is also often disregarded in seasonal occupations, such as fishing and lumber and agricultural work. It seems that the number of accidents in Russian industry is increasing, and as a result of two features: the intensification of the piecework system of payment, which makes the workers so eager to get

paid, and the fact that the workers are not properly trained in safety measures.

Temperance Sentiment in Scotland

"A gentleman to see you," said a voice, and in walked one of our leading temperance workers and incidentally one of the city's councilors. I greeted him, perhaps less cordially than usual, as I had just returned from a hard day's work in the country.

He was not long in making known the object of his visit. Would I help in getting signatures for a requisition for a poll under the Temperance Act. I thought deeply—but only for a minute—then my thoughts went to dry America, which I had seen, and to dry Scotland which I hoped to see. Was I not working most days from early to late—but surely I could not refuse his appeal.

The requisition was for a rural area where no poll had ever been held. I accepted—and a list of voters in an outlying part was put in my hands.

The time available for the work was short, so on the first opportunity I set off on my bicycle accompanied by Kiltie. Kiltie is a very thoughtful Cairn terrier and he views local option with approval, especially when it means visits to farmyards.

We were armed with a very impressive looking document which said: "We, the subscribers hereto, being Electors in No. XLI ward of the City of Edinburgh, do hereby demand a Poll under the terms of the Temperance (Scotland) Act 1913." Kiltie and I knew that 10 per cent of the electorate must ask for a poll before one could be held, so we sped forth with high hopes.

At the first farm we were sternly received by an old lady who apparently doubted our mission. "Is it temperance?" she asked, "for I believe in temperance." It was to that end only I was being asked, I told her, and she seemed satisfied. She took away the form, and fifteen minutes elapsed before she and her daughter completed their part on it.

Meanwhile the daylight was departing. Pushing on up the hill to an ancient castle we tackled the "Cairn" But this time we did not have such a walkover. "Na, na," he said, "I'll sign. I believe in takin' the drink when I want it and leavin' it when I don't." His handsome but gloomy-looking wife apparently agreed with him, and chased Kiltie out of her door through which he had been straying.

A dairy farmer was our next "tack" he was delighted to ask for a poll, and there was no doubt as to which option he would favor. Off he went with my requisition form, and I sat in the shadow of the old castle and waited—Kiltie seemed to be enjoying the company in the farmyard. By and by, back came the farmer with his signature and that of his wife and one of his men. His brother was out or, he too, would have

signed. "We are a temperance folk here," he said earnestly.

On we went to the brand new house of one of our local magnates. He only interviewed me in the glare of electric light on his veranda and advised me to let sleeping dogs lie. No, he would not sign. His wife? Oh, she voted as he told her. "I can hardly believe that," said I. "Neither can I," said he. We parted amiably, and he watched to see that I reached his gate in the dark.

The next evening we set off again. The sun was dropping—a great red ball—behind the purple hills. A few stars were out in the clear sky and a harvest moon was making its appearance. Some of the fields were cleared, and in others they had just left off "leading." At the farm cottages of a large and prosperous farm I was well received.

An old woman said, "Aye, I'll sign, but I'll not be able to gang to vote." "Never mind," I assured her, "every little helps." After that she warmed to the job and consulted herself my guide. "Aye," she said. The Howdens have left here, but the Lumdens are in. Next door to them ye'll find the Blairs. The Lumdens signed willingly and supplied more information, and so on, to the end of the row.

A married woman who was under thirty and so had no vote asked me if I thought it fair that boys of twenty—no should vote and she—a married woman—should not. I did not—and said so. The grievance was also under thirty and so penalized for her youth. She offered to sign for her husband, as he was out. That could not be, so I was told he was seeing the "maister." And I might get him at "the big house."

"The maister" proved a real ally and not only signed but engaged in a hunt for the missing grievance. I was cordially invited into the house by an evidently sympathetic maid, and when I elected to remain on the doorstep with Kiltie, she called her employer and returned to help me with directions.

On we went to an old mill, and found all there anxious to do what they could. On the return journey the grievance's young wife asked us in to her spotless kitchen to wait for her husband and his signature.

Everything was clean and shining, and the baby and Kiltie evidently liked each other. The young wife and I discussed many things, from washing in country cottages with no "let in" tubs, to votes for women under thirty. The husband—a clean good-looking man, came in and signed, and off Kiltie and I went home in the purple light—the sun was gone, but a deep glow lit up the western sky—the stars were bright, and peace reigned over all.

I. C. G.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, Oct. 12
Twenty-three members of the Japanese delegation are in Moscow to participate in the railroad conference which opens here today. The head of the delegation, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Ota, declared that the purpose of the conference was the re-establishment of direct railroad communication between Russia and Japan, which would shorten the time necessary to travel between Tokyo and London from fifty days to fifteen.

The All-Union automobile test, which was conducted recently, resulted in a German car, the Mercedes, being the first to reach Moscow, with a Fiat machine second and a Packard third. Buick and Studebaker cars received good ratings, in the endurance and durability tests. While no final decisions have been reached it seems that the Russian judges of the contest came to the conclusion that European cars could be operated with more economy, and that only the heavier makes of American cars are suitable for importation.

A delegation of the British Parliamentary Labor Party, headed by R. C. Wallhead and including Mary Jones, G. H. Hall and L. R. Grenfell, arrived in Moscow some time ago for the purpose of studying Russian economic conditions and investigating the possibilities of enlarging the commercial contacts between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. The delegation planned to spend from a month to six weeks in Russia.

City dwellers probably live better than country folk in any country, but an especially striking discrepancy between urban and rural standards of living in Russia is indicated in a set of figures recently published in the newspaper "Economic Life." These figures refer to the prospective consumption of goods in the Soviet Union during the coming year. The figures show that the average allowance of textile goods is less than eight yards per person in the country districts and about thirty-five yards per person in the cities. The peasant's yearly ration of sugar is eight pounds; the city dweller's forty-eight. While five city dwellers use up four pairs of leather shoes, there is only one pair of leather shoes for every five peasants. Although there is naturally much more use of electric lighting in the cities than in the villages, the city dweller consumes twice as much kerosene as the peasant.

In connection with the celebration of the two-hundred anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Natural Science a Soviet motion picture company is making a film designed to show the development of the academy from the period of its establishment to the present time. The film will show Tsar Peter the Great signing the decree for the establishment of the academy; Lomonosov, the famous pioneer of natural science in Russia, working in his laboratory; the first Russian expeditions to Siberia in 1749 and other episodes in the history of the academy. At the present time, in addition to many smaller expeditions, the academy has planning the two large natural scientific expeditions in the field of the new known natural resources of Yakutia, a sparsely populated republic with seven times the area of France, located in Northern Siberia, and Outer Mongolia, a huge country two-thirds as large as the United States, which although nominally under the sovereignty of China, has established close relations with the Soviet Union.

The big Putilov metal plant in Leningrad is now manufacturing Fordson tractors. It is estimated that 1200 will be built during the current year. There is a considerable demand for tractors from the Russian peasant, but the cost of tractor production in the Putilov plant are exceedingly high; and the Government is attempting to bring these machines within the reach of the peasants by importing the cheaper foreign tractors and then selling all the tractors at a price somewhere between the Russian and foreign cost. It is estimated that next year 10,250 tractors will be imported and 2750 will be produced in the Russian factories. The demand for tractors this year has reached the figure of 20,000.

The Livadian Palace in the Crimea, formerly the summer residence of the Tsars has now been turned into a peasants' rest home; but some of the historical rooms have been preserved intact and cast an interesting light upon the character and tastes of the last two Tsars, Alexander III and Nicholas II. The library of Tsar Nicholas II reveals little taste for serious reading. It contains no books on politics, economics or philosophy and is chiefly given over to light French novels and stories of court ceremonies and festivities, such as "The Coronation of Catherine II" and "The Everyday Life of Russian Emperors and Empresses."

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I. C. G.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

Learning the Lessons of the World War

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The fact that the War Memoirs of Viscount Grey seem to establish the plea that the ex-Kaiser and the German people were not solely responsible for the World War, as usually believed, is of interest, but should not be allowed to serve as a cloak to cover the higher lessons in wisdom which future nations and peoples would do well to learn irrevocably. Indeed, without these things is gained by the decision as to who was, or was not, responsible.

It is well established that Germany's continuous policy from the commencement of the ex-Kaiser's reign was one of increasing militarism, intrigues with other countries aiming toward world domination, and an absorbing education of their young to regard German intellects and German "culture" as superior to all others. In short, it amounted almost to a national religion! Such a condition of aggressive thought, which entirely ruled the nation with an autocracy under which the people as a whole were lulled to sleep, cannot fail, wherever it may appear, to be responsible for future conflagration.

The German Nation today may be more the victor than some of the so-called conquerors, if, through an awakened national conscience, its people are freed, by the defeat of military dominion, which led them blindly to believe in their self-sufficiency; whilst others may with profit look to their own methods and aspirations, lest, as in the past, the tables be turned, and they commit these same errors and reap their inevitable results.

The lesson surely has come to the great little family of the world to shake down together, and recognizing each other's temptations, clasp brotherly hands over the past, learning from those mistakes common to all, the impersonal nature of the universal foe—evil! Thus only, can we gain the wisdom of help to each other and inaugurate a brotherhood in which all hands are joined in the consecrated effort to establish freedom, based on justice and good will.

A. LeP.
Cambridge, Mass.

"Overcoming Bigotry and Superstition"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The gratifying report of the British and Foreign Bible Society which you comment on in your recent editorial in the Monitor under the caption, "Overcoming Bigotry and Superstition," reminds me of the interesting work accomplished by George Henry Borrow, when he was employed as both translator and colporteur by that society.

You tell of the interest in the Scriptures in China and the exclusion of Bibles from Russia. It was in 1835 that Mr. Borrow finished his translation of the New Testament into the court language of China. It was during that work of translating and printing was done in St. Petersburg, the then capital of Russia, and that Mr. Borrow spoke of the cordial reception and good treatment he experienced during his three years' work in Russia.

He wrote to the society offering to travel by way of Lake Baikal across the immense continent to distribute the bulky works in China. He was stopped by what he called Russian "red tapeism" and his mother's fears. One of the Bible Society's officials referred to the edition Mr. Borrow had completed as "so much seed in the granary which it is not worth while to sow yet."

Those New Testaments in the intricate Manchu-Tartar characters were afterward distributed and one cannot help speculating as to where the volumes are now, ninety years later, and to what extent they fell on "good soil."

Also I cannot help wondering how much less superstition and how much more freedom and democracy might be in Russia and China today if past generations in those countries had had the advantage of the Scriptures.

London, Ont., Can. M. T. W.

Assaying the Work of the League Assembly

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In assaying the work of the League of Nations Assembly, the manner of approach largely determines the estimate of its operations. Prejudice in its favor discounts obstacles; prejudice against it sees only the obstacles.

A fair hearing and a free opportunity to prove itself are suggested by its accomplishments. An institution discredited is an institution already on the skids. Neither its avowed enemies nor its enamored friends can afford to ignore possibilities of co-operation in taking the profits out of war, or confounding the prophets of war's inevitability.

The will to believe coupled with the willingness to do is a well-nigh irresistible combination. The possible and the impossible in social achievement are relative terms whose value derives from the effort to win.

Philadelphia, Pa.